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# ARMY



# NAVY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND  
SEA AND AIR

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES  
SINCE 1863

## JOURNAL

VOL. LXXV—No. 33 WHOLE No. 2899  
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Washington, D. C., April 16, 1938

ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS \$4.00  
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### This Week—

BY M. I. N. I.

The bill relating to the selection sys-  
tem of the Navy and Marine Corps is  
on its way through the House of Repre-  
sentatives. I hope it will be thoroughly  
analyzed by the Senate Naval Committee,  
and that that Committee will call officers  
of different grades and classes to express  
their views upon it. That much con-  
sideration should be shown to the Ser-  
vice!

At the Gridiron Dinner last Saturday  
night, Admiral Leahy, Chief of Naval  
Operations, and General Craig, Chief of the  
General Staff, were asked to rise.  
The interlocutor asked what the Presi-  
dent was planning to give to the Navy,  
and received the reply: "I'll give them  
what's right." Then he was asked what  
he would do for the Army: "I'll give  
them what's left," was the response.

Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, the new  
Chief of Cavalry, is justly proud of his  
private mount, "Star Witness," a grand-  
son of Man o' War. The General be-  
lieves in mechanization, but he continues  
strong for the man on horseback.

General Craig had a gruelling examina-  
tion on Wednesday by the War Depart-  
ment subcommittee of the House Approp-  
riations committee. He spent the entire  
day on the stand explaining why the  
House should accept the Senate increases  
in the Army Appropriations bill. I am  
bold to make a strong impression upon  
the Congressmen in attendance.

Credit for the provision in the new  
Navy Selection bill, authorizing an in-  
crease in rank on retirement of Lieu-  
tenants who served in the World War, is  
being given to Lieut. William J. Slaterry,  
USN. Veterans organizations afforded  
him powerful assistance.

It is not in accord with the financial  
policy of the President to increase the  
pay of enlisted men of the Armed Ser-  
vices, but it is in accord with the finan-  
cial program of the President to recom-  
mend a spending program of four billion  
dollars to help in the coming election  
campaign.

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the rank of full Admiral upon retirement  
under the bill approved by the House  
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bill authorizing an increase in the num-  
ber of officers of the Army. That is a  
forward step the value of which the  
country will appreciate.



Left to right—Capt. W. B. Woodson, Naval Aide to the President who has been ap-  
pointed Judge Advocate General with the rank of rear admiral; Rear Admiral Adolphus  
Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who will take over command of the Scout-  
ing Force with the rank of vice admiral; and Rear Admiral J. O. Richardson, Assistant  
Chief of Naval Operations, who will become Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

### Seek GSC Eligibility Changes in Congress

Looking toward a solution of the  
"Leavenworth problem," the War Depart-  
ment submitted to Congress this week  
legislation to abolish General Staff eligi-  
ble list.

The Leavenworth and General Staff  
list problems have been receiving the  
closest attention of Secretary Woodring  
and General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff,  
for some time. At one time there was  
seriously under consideration a proposal  
to increase the Command and General  
Staff School to a size permitting all of-  
ficers who desired to take the course. This,  
however, ran into many objections, par-  
ticularly from the school officials and was  
finally abandoned. The new proposal,  
abolition of the General Staff eligible list,  
was one that was backed strongly by the  
late Maj. Gen. Edward Croft when he was  
chief of Infantry.

Under the terms of the bill, all officers  
of the Army who met the other require-  
ments for General Staff duty—left un-  
changed by the bill—would be made eli-  
gible for such assignment without regard  
to whether or not they were on the initial  
General Staff list or have been graduated  
from the Command and General Staff  
School. Details to the Staff would be  
made just as are other assignments now,  
by administrative determination of an  
officer's fitness for the post based on his  
entire record.

Secretary of War Woodring in trans-  
mitting the bill to Congress said that "un-  
due importance" has been placed on the  
General Staff eligible list with an "ad-  
verse effect on morale" and contended  
that while attendance at the Command  
and General Staff School is an important  
part of an officer's education it should not  
be the sole way to become eligible for  
general staff assignment.

Officials believe that the legislation, if  
adopted, should go a long ways toward  
(Please turn to Page 719)

### Enlisted Pay Increase Hit by Administration

President Roosevelt turned down this  
week legislation granting a pay increase  
to enlisted men of the Army, Navy,  
Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, but will  
probably soon recommend increases in  
the compensation of enlisted men dis-  
charged from the service because of  
physical disability.

Secretary of War Woodring informed  
the House Military Committee that the  
Izac bill (H.R. 8782), which would grant  
enlisted pay increases ranging from 19  
to 42.8%, was "not in accord with the  
program of the President." The War De-  
partment also, the Secretary stated, was  
opposed to the bill in its present form and  
in view of the cost involved, but found  
many of its features "commendable" and  
favors higher pay for Army enlisted men  
when the President's financial program  
permits. A similar adverse report was  
submitted by the Navy Department. It is  
understood.

These recommendations, virtually kill-  
ing any chance for pay legislation at  
this time, were received, however, at the  
same time that word leaked out of pend-  
ing favorable action by the President on  
the proposal to increase the compensa-  
tion paid to enlisted men discharged for  
disability. The Bureau of the Budget,  
it is understood, has reported favorably  
on proposed legislation drafted at the  
Veterans Administration, after consulta-  
tion with the War, Navy, and Treasury  
Departments, which would increase the  
peace-time Regular Service pension rates  
and allow further additional compensa-  
tion to disabled "career" enlisted men  
based on their grade and length of ser-  
vice.

The details of the proposed legislation  
are to be worked out at a forthcoming  
conference between the President and  
Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans Ad-  
ministration, but it is understood that  
(Please turn to Page 719)

### House to Take Up Navy Selection Bill April 21

A report of the latest developments in  
Navy-Marine Corps personnel legislation  
begins below and continues on page 733  
and subsequent pages.

The statement of Rear Adm. William G.  
Dubose, chief of the bureau of construc-  
tion and repair, is on page 736.

The statement of Rear Adm. Ben  
Moreell, chief of the bureau of yards and  
docks, is on page 735.

On page 730 begins a comparison of the  
texts of the existing law and the proposed  
law.

A summary of the proposed law, from  
the committee's report, is on page 731.

The Navy Department's report on the  
Dittler personnel bill is on page 722.

Bearing the unanimous approval of the  
House Naval Committee, the compromise  
Navy selection bill was reported to the  
House this week and set down for con-  
sideration on the floor next Thursday,  
April 21.

Unchanged in principle although mod-  
ified in a number of details over the form  
in which introduced, the measure is ex-  
pected to pass the House without much  
difficulty and will receive early considera-  
tion in the Senate with excellent chances  
for enactment before the adjournment of  
Congress. It applies only to the Line and  
Marine Corps amendments for inclusion  
of the Staff Corps failing.

Only one amendment was approved be-  
sides those already tentatively agreed  
upon, as the committee approved the mea-  
sure in executive session Tuesday. That  
amendment will allow lieutenants retir-  
ing after 21 years' service, the rank and  
pay of a lieutenant commander, if they  
had service during the World War. Other  
proposals for special consideration of the  
passed over officers in the World War  
"hump," however, were refused, the com-  
mittee voting adversely at Tuesday's  
meeting on a proposal to promote all such  
officers selected as "fitted" under the bill  
ahead of the present promotion list.

The Navy Department proposal for a  
discretionary limitation on the employ-  
ment of "fitted" officers was not accepted  
by the committee and the bill, as reported,  
provides for the continuation of all such  
officers on active duty for the periods  
specified in the bill.

Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of  
the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, who  
will have charge of the measure once it  
passes the House, and whose attitude is  
therefore highly important, endorsed the  
measure yesterday and said that he had  
every hope of getting it through at this  
session.

"I am very favorably impressed with  
the bill," he stated, "and I favor it gener-  
ally. It is a great improvement over the  
present system and should prove gener-  
ally acceptable. I believe that only brief  
hearings will be necessary in the Senate  
and I certainly hope and expect that we  
can get it through this session."

Forced by a swelling tide of opposition  
to the present operation of the system of  
promotion, climaxed by a vote of censure  
in the House this session, the bill drawn  
by the House Naval Committee with the  
(Please turn to Page 733)

## Invocation of Escalator Clause Draws Editorial Comment

As was to be expected in the light of Japan's refusal a few months ago to co-operate with the other naval powers of the world in making public the size of her capital ship program, the United States and England have in a joint note invoked the "escalator clause" of the 1936 London Naval Treaty. The "escalator clause" was inserted in the Treaty to provide a means for the other nations, by common consent, to build battleships of over 35,000 tons. Even though the United States has invoked the clause, Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, has indicated that the United States at the present time is not ready to embark on a battleship program of the larger type ships.

The Cincinnati, Ohio, *Enquirer*, believes that the United States and England are building to keep pace with an imaginary Japanese fleet. The *Enquirer* says, "Acting in concert, the American and British Governments have given notice that they are no longer bound by the 35,000 ton limit on battleships. This is their joint reply to Japan, who in February refused to disclose whether she is building vessels larger than 35,000 tons. It is understood, although not officially stated, that London and Washington have agreed on 41,000 tons as a new limit to apply as between them. This would eliminate direct qualitative competition between the two biggest naval powers, but of course would mean construction of far more costly ships than before."

"Primary responsibility for this profoundly unfortunate trend lies with the Japanese government. By concealing its plans it left the Anglo-Saxon nations no choice but to assume it is exceeding the 35,000 ton agreement. Yet it does not follow that the decision taken by Washington and London is wise or necessary."

"Meantime, the French take another sound position, that they will not exceed the 35,000 ton limit unless some power of continental Europe actually does so first. That is much more sensible than trying to outbuild the fleet one imagines an enemy power to be constructing. Yet that is what Great Britain and the United States are doing, building against their own mental conception of Japan's future defense force."

The Butte, Mont., *Post*, writes, "The overwhelming majority which the \$1,121,000,000 naval expansion bill received in the House indicates Congressional conviction that increased armament is vitally necessary. That conviction undoubtedly reflects the sentiment of a great majority of the people. There is widespread uneasiness at Japan's belligerent attitude toward this country. There is also a general belief that another European war is inevitable, and there is no telling how far the repercussions may reach."

"The administration has stated that the Navy is not under any circumstances to be used for aggression. Its expansion is directed solely at providing an adequate defense for the United States and its possessions, to guarantee national integrity and to insure national security. The American people have no wish to engage in an armament race but they are prepared to go to whatever ends are necessary in support of that policy."

The Newark, N. J., *News*, writes that it will be interesting to note Japan's reactions to the new move on the world naval front. "What Britain and the United States have done is to free themselves of legal limitations on the capital ship class. Japan's reactions, in the circumstances, will be awaited with interest. With the tremendous engagement she has on the Asiatic mainland it is hard to see why she should provide these two great powers to an undertaking that would be solely occasioned by problems in the Pacific."

"Burdened as they all are with armament costs," says the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., *Record*, "one would think that the lesser nations would be content to have Britain and the United States limit their navies. It should be clear to all that in an unrelenting race, these two nations, once driven into that race, must be certain in the end to win it. If Japan is counting on a weaker will on the part of the large democracies she is likely to be disappointed."

The Wichita, Kan., *Eagle*, says that the sky is now the limit in naval armaments. The *Eagle* comments, "Decision about the treaty limit on 10,000 tons for heavy cruisers, such as the newly launched Wichita, will be deferred. The Japanese are understood to be planning super-cruisers of 18,000 tons. If so, Britain and America will follow suit. While disarmament agreements are still in force in the sense that all the powers, except Japan, negotiate before enlarging ships, in effect all bets are off and the sky is the limit as to naval armaments."

The Scranton, Pa., *Tribune*, advocates building to protect our interests. The *Tribune* consolidates the question into one paragraph. "Japan has appeared intent on following out her own estimated naval needs, and has put restriction considerations in the background. With the Japanese militarists adopting such a course, the United States appears to have no alternative but to take steps that will keep our sea forces at a strength sufficient to protect our interests."

The Washington, D. C., *Star*, writes, "Recent events in Asia and Europe have made an already strongly navy-minded Congress more conscious than ever of the necessity of keeping the United States impregnable at sea. With Hitler goose-stepping his way unimpeded across Europe; with Japan proclaiming her intention of holding onto every inch of China's soil which she has seized; with Mussolini thundering that Italy can mobilize 9,000,000 trained fighting men; with Fascist propaganda eating its way like termites across Latin America, it would be criminal negligence for the United States to shut its eyes and ears on what is happening, today, it is true, far beyond these sheltered shores, but tomorrow, perhaps, at our very door."

### Field Artillery Equipment

A defense of the items of equipment for Field Artillery, as carried in the Appropriations bill under the headings of the various supply services, was made before the House Appropriations committee by Maj. Gen. Upton Birnie, Jr., then chief of Field Artillery.

General Birnie said:

#### Gun Carriages

"Under the Chief of Ordnance there are included funds to provide 28 carriages, 75-mm. M2. This weapon is the result of 15 years' of post-war progress in the field of light cannon for armament of the Field Artillery of the infantry division. This weapon must be provided in order truly to modernize Field Artillery light batteries."

"Under the War Department program, and coordinated with the mobilization plan, the total batteries required to rearm active units of the Regular Army is 45, of which there remain to be provided 17 batteries. Those contained in this year's estimates will meet a little less than half the present deficit, leaving 10 batteries to be provided."

#### Upkeep of Automobiles

"I desire to emphasize again the necessity for, and the economy inherent in, the provision of adequate funds for the upkeep of motor vehicles, particularly in view of the fact that the largest group of Army motor vehicles was purchased during the year 1934. This matter warrants careful consideration and the provision of at least the amounts contained in the estimates."

#### Radio

"Signal communications are a vital element in the combat employment of my arm. I desire to urge no curtailment of items having to do with radio sets for Field Artillery of the type SCR-194. This set constitutes the principal rapid communication link between the Field Artillery personnel accompanying the front-line infantry and the light batteries whose fire this personnel must control if adequate supporting fire is to be furnished."

#### Maps

"Only one-quarter of the area of the continental United States is sufficiently well mapped to meet the requirements of my arm for most efficient operation. Funds are being requested to continue studies, now being pursued, which promise a solution of this problem through the use of aerial photographs and special mapping instruments and machines developed for this purpose. Continuance of this work is of the first order of importance."

### Research and Development

"I desire to make special mention of the important part which funds for research and development play with regard to national defense; such items appear in the estimates of all the chiefs of services. These funds provide the backbone of all improvements in equipment and weapons; equality with foreign armed forces in these respects is dependent upon continuance of adequate appropriations for these purposes."

### General McCloskey Retires

War Department Special Orders have announced the retirement, April 30, of Brig. Gen. Manus McCloskey, USA, who reaches the age of 64 years this month.

General McCloskey was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was appointed from that state to the United States Military Academy in June, 1894. He graduated in April, 1898, standing number eight in his class and was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery.

He sailed for Santiago, Cuba, where he joined Reilly's Light Battery "F", 5th Artillery. He sailed for Manila on April 20, 1899. He participated in many engagements against the Insurgents, was wounded in action and served in the field until July, 1900, when he sailed, still with Reilly's Battery for China. Took part in the march of the allies to Peking and the rescue of the Legations in August, 1900, returning to the Philippine Islands in May, 1901.

After years of varied service, General McCloskey in January, 1918, took the 12th Regiment of Field Artillery to France, commanded it in action at Verdun, Belleau Wood (Chateau Thierry) and Soissons. On August 5, 1918, he left the 2nd Division and assumed command of the 152nd Field Artillery Brigade of the 77th Division, commanded it in action on the Vesle-Aisne, in the Argonne Forest and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive until the Armistice was signed on Nov. 11. During the operations on the Vesle-Aisne, he was, for a short time, in command of the Artillery of the 8th Italian Division. He retained command of the 152nd Brigade until it was ordered back to the United States in February,

1919, at which time he assumed command of the Artillery Brigade of the 2nd Division, commanding it in Germany until August, 1919, when he returned to the United States to enter the Army War College, Washington, D. C., as a student, graduating there in June, 1920.

He assumed command of the 83rd Field Artillery and Camp Knox, Ky., continuing there until January, 1921, when he was transferred to the General Staff to duty at Headquarters 6th Corps Area, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. He remained on General Staff duty until July of 1924, when he became Chief of Staff of the 6th Army Corps and remained on Organized Reserve duty in Chicago until January, 1926, when he was transferred to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in command of the 11th Field Artillery which command he held until he returned to the mainland in November, 1928. At this time General McCloskey became Chief of Staff of the Field Artillery Group of Organized Reserves in New York City, remaining on that duty until April 20, 1929, when he was transferred to Chicago, Ill., to become Chief of Staff of the Artillery Group of the 6th Corps Area.

He was promoted to Brigadier General, in 1930 assuming command of Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and the 12th Infantry Brigade, retaining that command until June 1st, 1931, when he was transferred to command Ft. Bragg, N. C., the 13th Field Artillery Brigade, the 81st Division and the Field Artillery Group of the 4th Corps Area, which commands he is now holding. In addition to this military duty, General McCloskey organized the Civilian Conservation Corps in North Carolina, establishing camps from Cape Hatteras to Tennessee with a total of more than 30,000 enrollees.

General McCloskey has been awarded the following decorations and citations: The Distinguished Service Medal of the United States; The Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster on account of wounds received in action on Oct. 3, 1899 and on July 19, 1918; The Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster; The Croix de Guerre of the Republic of France with Gold Star and two Palms; The French Legion of Honor (Officer); and The Crown of Italy.

### Autogiro Flying School

Secretary of War Woodring announced this week the inauguration on April 15 of a new brief course for the training of Army Air Corps pilots on autogiros at Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio.

The class of six officers which will begin instruction at Patterson Field in autogiro flying will be under the supervision of Lt.-Col. Junius H. Houghton, AC, and the instructors will be 1st Lt. H. F. Gregory, 2nd Lt. E. S. Nichols, and 2nd Lt. G. H. Snyder.

The course will be of six weeks duration. A second class of six students will take the course immediately following graduation of the first class.

The Army Air Corps has been experimenting with autogiros for several months, and as a result of tests with the experimental article delivered to the Air Corps on December 26, 1933, an order was placed for six additional autogiros three of which will be delivered at Patterson Field May 16. Previous tests of this new type of aircraft have included cooperative missions with the Coast Artillery Board and School, Ft. Monroe, Va.; the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Field Artillery Board, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Cavalry Board and Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kansas; and in addition, considerable activity with the Mechanized Cavalry Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky. All these tests with the other branches of the service were to determine the usefulness of the autogiro for observation missions in lieu of balloons or airplanes, particularly because of its ability to alight and arise from very restricted areas.

### H. D. Engineer

Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, commanding general, Hawaiian Department, has announced Col. John N. Hodges, CE, USA, as Department engineer, vice Col. Robert S. Thomas, CE.



# Deny Enlisted Pay Increase (Continued from First Page)

The President already has approved the project in principle and that action is expected for at this session of Congress. Several alternative plans were contained in the report which has been under study in the Bureau of the Budget. These provided for increasing the peace-time pension rates to varying percentages of the war-time rates, with a boost to three quarters of the war rates considered that most likely to be accepted, and for paying men discharged for disability who have more than ten years service a percentage of their active pay in addition to whatever pension they were entitled to.

In his report on the Izac bill, the Secretary of War called attention to the discrimination in the pay rates of Army enlisted men as against the other services and urged that parity with the Navy be granted as the first thing considered in any pay legislation. He also favored increasing the number of men allowed in the upper grades prior to granting any increase in the base pay of all grades. The report, discussing the various phases of the bill, and giving the Department's views on each point, follows:

Careful consideration has been given to HR 8782, 75th Congress, 2nd Session, a bill "To adjust the pay of enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes," which you transmitted to the War Department under date of January 12, 1938, with request for a report in triplicate thereon.

Existing laws relating to pay of the Army and its adjunct forces which are affected by the proposed legislation are as follows:

a. Section 9 of the Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 629), which prescribes the monthly base pay, the pay for specialists' ratings, and the rate of increase for length of service.

b. The Act of July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 109) which prescribes that the base pay of a flying cadet shall be \$75.00 per month, including extra pay for flying risk.

c. Section 13 of the National Defense Act, as amended by Section 2 of the Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780). This law relates to pay for rating of air mechanics.

d. Section 13 of the National Defense Act, as amended and Section 10 of the Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 629) relating to increase of fifty percentum of pay for enlisted men required to participate in regular and frequent aerial flights.

e. Section 36 of the Act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 757) as amended by the Act of May 10, 1906 (34 Stat. 496) which prescribes that the pay and allowances of enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts shall be fixed by the Secretary of War and not to exceed or be of other character than those of enlisted men of the Regular Army.

f. Section 110 of the National Defense Act, as amended by Section 7 of the Act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 629), which relates to pay for National Guard enlisted men.

g. Section 20 of the Act of June 10, 1922, as amended by Section 4 of the Act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. 259), as amended by Section 6, Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 782), relating to increase of fifty percentum of pay of enlisted men of the National Guard when participating in regular and frequent aerial flights.

There follows a discussion of each section of the bill which affects the Army.

With regard to Section 1 of the bill, no comment is offered, except that it is believed that the section as written will apply to the pay of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, since

they are held to be personnel of the Army. The effect of this would be to nullify existing law authorizing the Secretary of War to fix the rates of pay for the Philippine Scouts and would provide relatively large increases in pay over existing schedules; a result neither necessary nor desirable. The term "adjust" forces as used in line 4 of page one of the bill is nowhere defined. It is understood to mean the National Guard and Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Section 2 of the bill has the effect of establishing the base pay of the seven enlisted grades of the armed services on an equal basis and incidentally corrects the existing disparity in base pay between enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades of the Army and the Navy. The War Department favors the adoption of the formula of equal pay for grade and for length of service among the armed services as a basis for legislation to improve the pay situation of enlisted men of the Army.

It is noted that increases in base pay over existing Army rates would vary from nineteen percentum for the first grade to as much as 42.8 percentum for the seventh grade (excluding the first four months of service). It is estimated that this provision of the bill on the basis of existing distribution in grades would in itself result in an increased cost of over \$21,000,000 for the Army alone, not including additional costs resulting through operation of longevity and flying pay increases to the higher schedule of base pay. These general increases in base pay are not favored by the War Department for these reasons:

a. The ultimate costs for all the services are likely to be so great as to defeat what is believed to be of first urgency, i.e., to improve the pay situation of the Army before making further increases in the pay of other services whose present pay situation is much better than that of the Army.

b. The War Department believes that any additional funds available to apply to the pay of the services could be used to best advantage in first increasing, under existing pay rates, the numbers in the various grades and ratings in the Army before granting general increases in base pay to all the services. An increased number of grades and ratings has the effect of accelerating the promotion and advancement of career soldiers by providing a greater number of higher pay positions to which qualified men may aspire. It is feared that the relatively great increased cost of the proposed base-pay schedules may have the unfortunate effect of eventually restricting appropriations for the numbers of grades and ratings with resultant disadvantage to the Army. The War Department believes that as a matter of first priority there should be an increase in the grades and ratings under existing pay schedules amended to provide parity with the Navy, rather than providing general increases in all base pay schedules.

The War Department is wholly in accord with the proposal to differentiate the pay of trained privates and of recruits. However, it may be pointed out that the same result can be accomplished under existing pay schedules should appropriations for additional grades provide the funds necessary to advance all seventh grade enlisted men who merit it to the sixth grade upon completion of a four-months' training period.

With regard to the proviso in lines 15 and 16 of page 2 of the bill, it is the view of the War Department that this provision is without effect, since the National Defense Act as amended by the Act of June 20, 1936 prescribes that the President shall fix the numbers in grades and/or ratings by Executive Order. Presumably, it is intended that the percentages fixed by the National Defense Act, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of June 6, 1934 (43 Stat. 470), be the minimum percentages referred to in Sec. 2 of the bill. If this be true, then the language of the bill should be amended accordingly. However, the War Department believes that the fixing of minimum percentages in either grades or ratings is unnecessary.

Finally, with regard to Section 2 of the bill, it is noted that no provision is made for continuing the existing grade and pay of a flying cadet. The War Department would not favor any legislation which nullifies existing laws relating to the grade and pay of flying cadets.

Section 3 of the bill establishes the longevity pay of the Army enlisted men on the same basis as now authorized for the Navy, namely, an increase of ten percentum of the base pay of their grade upon completion of their first four years of service, and an additional increase of five percentum for each four-years' service thereafter, the total not to exceed twenty-five percentum. Under existing law enlisted men of the Army receive increases of five percentum for each four years' service not to exceed a total of twenty-five percentum. The increased cost of this provision alone, as applied to the existing rates of pay and enlisted strength of the Army, would be approximately \$1,000,000. The War Department is in favor of Section 3 of the bill.

Section 4 of the bill increases the monthly rate of pay for specialists' ratings over existing rates in amounts varying from forty percentum in the case of ratings of the third

class, to as much as 200 percentum for the sixth class. (Table 2, attached). It is estimated that the additional annual costs for the Army alone of this increase in the rate of specialists' pay will be over \$3,500,000. The Department does not favor the expenditure at this time of this additional amount in the manner intended, since it is believed that the efficiency of the Army will be better served by the application of this amount toward providing the Army with the additional number of grades and ratings which are needed and which under existing pay legislation can be secured through additional appropriations for this purpose. The Department fears that any substantial increase in the cost per specialist rating may have the ultimate effect of preventing the Army's getting the additional ratings which are necessary for a modern Army.

With regard to the provision fixing the respective percentages in the various specialists ratings, it is to be noted as in the case of the similar proviso of Section 2 of the bill relating to grades that the proviso is without effect, since the various percentages fixed in the National Defense Act, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. 471) have been nullified by the act of June 20, 1936, which vests in the President the authority to fix the numbers in grades and/or ratings of enlisted men. The Department does not view the fixing of minimum percentages as either necessary or desirable.

It is the opinion of the War Department that Section 4 of the bill might be interpreted as rescinding the provisions of Section 13 of the National Defense Act as amended by the Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780), which provides that enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades in the Air Corps may be rated as air mechanics, first and second class, and receive pay of the second and third grade, respectively. The War Department would not favor any change in existing law which would have the effect of reducing the amount of pay authorized for air mechanics by the National Defense Act, as amended.

Section 6 of the bill would amend existing law providing increase of fifty percentum in pay for enlisted men regularly engaged in flying duty and would fix such pay for extra hazardous duty at a flat rate of \$30.00 per month. The War Department favors in principle the establishment of enlisted flying pay on the basis intended to be provided by the bill; however, it is estimated that payment of \$30.00 per month for flying duty may result in greatly increased costs for this item. The Department favors the provision in Section 6 of the bill restricting extra payment for hazardous duty to peace time service. Granting such pay in time of war results in great inequalities and injustices and if generally applied to all the arms and services on the basis of hazard, would result in very great administrative difficulties. Payment for extra hazard in time of war is fundamentally unsound and destructive of discipline and morale.

Section 7 of the proposed legislation is intended to provide for the adjustment of retired pay on the basis of the active duty pay provided in the bill. The additional annual costs for this feature of the bill would amount to nearly \$2,000,000. The remaining sections of the bill are administrative in character and no comment is offered relative thereto.

It is estimated that HR 8782 if enacted into law would result in additional costs for the pay of enlisted men of the Regular Army as indicated below. These costs are computed on the basis of an enlisted strength of 165,000 distributed in grades and with ratings as now in effect:

a. Base pay .....	\$21,034,112
b. Longevity .....	3,627,248
c. Specialists' ratings .....	3,230,820
d. Flying pay .....	346,227
e. Retired pay .....	1,915,636

Total .....

No estimate of costs for enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts is submitted since it is not believed that the bill will be enacted into law in a form which would apply to the Philippine Scouts the rates of pay provided in the bill. Should the bill be enacted in its present form and should it be held that enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts were entitled to pay on the basis of HR 8782, then there would be a considerable increase in the costs for pay of the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. Additional annual costs for pay of the National Guard are estimated as follows:

Base Pay (185,016 enlisted men)	
Field Training .....	\$586,950
Armory Drills .....	1,626,242

Total .....	\$2,213,192
Specialists' Pay (34,096 enlisted men)	
Field Training .....	\$231,826
Flying Pay (399 enlisted men)	
Field Training .....	\$2,337
Armory Drills .....	7,478

Total .....	\$9,815
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Grand Total .....	\$2,454,833
Total estimated additional annual costs for the Army .....	\$32,614,877

(Continued on Next Page)

# Change GSC Eligibility (Continued from First Page)

solving a problem which has been a source of discontent in the Army for years. Because of the impracticability of sending more officers to Leavenworth each year, many excellent officers have not had the advantage of the education and some feeling has grown up that failure to be assigned to the school would prevent an officer from reaching the top of his profession. By removing the "tag" as to such education it is hoped that this feeling will be dispelled.

The text of the bill the War Department presented for the consideration of the Congress follows:

To remove certain inequitable requirements for eligibility for detail as a member of the General Staff Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first paragraph of section 5 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 750), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. GENERAL STAFF CORPS.—The General Staff Corps shall consist of the Chief of Staff, the War Department General Staff and the General Staff with troops. The War Department General Staff shall consist of the Chief of Staff and four assistants to the Chief of Staff selected by the President from the general officers of the line, and eighty-eight other officers of grades not below that of captain. The General Staff with troops shall consist of such number of officers not below the grade of captain as may be necessary to perform the General Staff duties of the headquarters of territorial subdivisions, appropriate installations, General Headquarters, armies, army corps, divisions, General Headquarters Air Force, brigades, and similar units, and as military attaches abroad. In time of peace the detail of an officer as a member of the General Staff Corps shall be for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved."

2. That the second paragraph of section 5 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), as amended by the Act of September 22, 1922 (42 Stat. 1032), be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

In explanation the Department stated: Existing law prohibits the detail of any officer of the Regular Army as a member of the General Staff Corps unless his name is borne on a list of General Staff Corps eligibles. Subsequent to the creation of the initial eligible list, no officer of the Regular Army may be added to the list unless upon graduation from the General Staff School (Command and General Staff School) he is especially recommended as qualifying for General Staff duty. Existing law further requires that no officer of the General Staff Corps, excepting the Chief of Staff, shall be assigned as a member of the War Department General Staff unless he is a graduate of the General Staff College (Army War College) or his name is borne on the initial eligible list. (Section 5 of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916, as amended by section 1, Act of Sept. 22, 1922 (42 Stat. 1032) as amended by the Act of May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 4516).)

The establishment of the General Staff Corps Eligible List was an outgrowth of the situation at the beginning of the World War, when there were available as trained General Staff officers only a small number who were graduates of the General Staff School at Leavenworth and a still smaller number of officers who, while not graduates of Leavenworth, had General Staff experience. This shortage upon our entry into the World War and the importance of that class of duty as such, caused the establishment of the so-called Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List and, likewise, the General Staff Corps Eligible List in order to insure an adequate supply of trained officers in a future emergency.

The creation of these eligible lists, the publication annually of the list of officers eligible for General Staff duty and the notation of such eligibility in the annual Army Register, as provided by existing law,

(Continued on Next Page)

# The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. Philip B. Peyton, USA, who has been assigned to command the Hawaiian Coast Artillery Brigade.

Lt. Col. Terry P. Bull, DC, USA, who has been appointed director of the Army Dental School.

Capt. Frank H. Roberts, USN, who has been assigned command of Destroyer Squadron 2.

# Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Text of Senator Copeland's defense of increased appropriations for the Army; To save soldiers' songs for posterity; Analysis of selections of junior officers in the Navy; Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch explains Infantry equipment; Testify in favor of increase in peace-time pension rates for regulars; Report bill to give Army warrant officers longevity of commissioned officers; Report of Senate committee on General Staff eligibility bill?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Change GSC Eligibility

(Continued from Preceding Page)

created undue emphasis on General Staff qualifications. The War Department recognizes fully the educational value of our Army schools, but to use graduation from such schools as the sole and exclusive criterion for assignment to General Staff duty is illogical and, in practice, produces an adverse effect upon morale. As a further demonstration of this contention, the selection of officers as members of the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List was based primarily upon the principle of demonstrated efficiency, to wit: Graduates from the General Staff School at Leavenworth, as well as non-graduates, were placed on that list in recognition of outstanding performance in either command or staff positions during the war, while the names of many Leavenworth graduates were omitted.

Selection of officers for General Staff assignments, as well as for all other important assignments, is based upon a careful study of the complete records of the officers. In the interest of administrative efficiency, the War Department is firmly convinced that selection to General Staff duty should be based upon the same principle of demonstrated efficiency as are selections for other important assignments, and while our service schools, including the Command and General Staff School and the Army War College, will continue as outstanding agencies in the development of our officer personnel, graduation therefrom should not in itself be the controlling factor in subsequent assignments. The War Department for the above reasons recommends the abolition of the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

The proposed legislation will in no wise affect existing law as provided in Section 4c, of the National Defense Act as amended, which prescribes the requirements in reference to command and other service necessary for duty on the General Staff in time of peace.

## Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Maj. Reginald R. Bacon, Maj. Zim E. Lawhon, Maj. Harold P. Stewart, Capt. James B. Edmunds, Capt. Howard V. Canan, Capt. William R. Hawthorne, Chaplain Harold H. Schulz, 2nd Lt. Langdon A. Jackson, Jr., Cadet David G. Sherrard and Cadet Charles J. Blake, Jr., joined the Association and five members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Brig. Gen. Leon A. Mattie.

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## Deny Enlisted Pay Increase

(Continued from Preceding Page)

The War Department finds many commendable features in the proposed legislation. However, the Department believes that the greatly increased costs for the pay of enlisted personnel of all the services which would result from the enactment of the bill might in subsequent years have a restrictive effect upon the numbers of soldiers who can be maintained in the active service and upon their distribution in grades in such numbers as will avoid stagnation in the advancement of career-enlisted men. The War Department wishes to go on record as favoring action to improve the pay of enlisted men of the Army when budget limitations permit along the lines and in order of priority essentially as set forth in the following. For purposes of comparison the estimated cost of each proposal is set forth.

### First Priority

(1) Equalizing the base pay of enlisted men of the Army (and incidentally of the Marine Corps) with that of enlisted men of the Navy and Coast Guard (4th, 5th, and 6th grades).

Estimated additional annual cost

for the Army ..... \$7,349,693

(2) Equalizing the longevity pay of enlisted men of the Army (and incidentally of the Marine Corps) with that of enlisted men of the Navy and Coast Guard.

Estimated additional annual cost

for the Army ..... \$1,418,376

(3) Reestablishing the reenlistment allowance.

Estimated additional annual cost .. \$3,075,000

(4) Equalizing the allowances for quarters of the Detached Enlisted Men's List of the Army.

Estimated additional annual cost .. \$956,812

(5) Permitting Army specialists to include their pay for specialist rating in the computation of retired pay.

Estimated initial annual cost ..... \$2,700

(Probable maximum additional annual cost, \$35,100.)

(6) Utilizing the seventh enlisted grade only for recruits and such trained men as have not maintained themselves by good conduct in higher grades.

Estimated additional annual cost .. \$7,830,000

Total additional annual cost for the

above first priority items ..... \$20,332,581

### Second Priority

(1) According the grade of master sergeant to a maximum of 1,500 Regular Army noncommissioned officers performing the duties of the office or position of first sergeant.

Estimated addition annual cost ... \$945,000

(2) According the grade of staff sergeant to a maximum of 3,000 Regular Army platoon sergeants.

Estimated additional annual cost .. \$1,747,893

(3) Providing through increased appropriations the funds for the establishment of additional grades and ratings for the Arms and Services.

Estimated annual costs above the

amounts provided in the Fiscal

Year 1938 ..... \$4,314,780

Total enlisted men ..... \$7,007,673

### Third Priority

Such general increases as may be considered appropriate in the pay and allowances of enlisted men after the foregoing have been provided.

It will be seen that the total costs of the proposed measures would be approximately \$5,000,000 per annum less for the Army than the costs of HR 8782.

The War Department in submitting its views on this bill is impelled to point out that however desirable the relatively generous increases in compensation intended to be provided by S. 3503, the total additional costs for all the services may prove to be so great as to adversely affect essential expenditures for modern armament. Furthermore, it is believed that if additional sums of money are made available for pay of personnel, then better results will obtain if consideration be first given to the needs of the Army so that any additional funds for pay may be first applied to a service whose average compensation is considerably less than that of the other armed services.

For the foregoing reasons the War Department does not favor the enactment of HR 8782 in its present form.

This proposed report has been referred to the Bureau of the Budget, which office has advised the War Department that there would be no objection to the submission of this adverse report to the Committee, as the proposed legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President.

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## Officer Increase Approved

On Thursday, April 14, President Roosevelt signed the measure which authorized an increase in the authorized officer strength of the Army to 14,659.

The measure is merely an authorization and depends on subsequent appropriation bills for its fulfillment. Plans call for reaching the higher figure in five increments. Should the Army appropriation bill now before Congress be enacted in the form it passed the Senate the increase in commissioned therein provided will virtually carry out the first increment of the officer increase for that measure gives funds and authorization for an increase of 553 officers.

The bulk of the proposed officers increase will go to the Air Corps, the source of these new officers being the Air Corps Flying school, both past and current graduates probably being eligible for such vacancies.

It is likely, also, that the new authorization for commissioning 100 officers a year from among the Thomason trainees will be invoked. It is stated at the Department that there probably will be vacancies to be filled from the enlisted ranks, as provided by law, and also additional ones to be filled from the Reserves, National Guard, and from civil life. It is definitely known that West Point will be unable to supply all the officers needed under the increase.

## Addresses Nat. Guard

Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, addressed the National Guard Association of Kentucky at its annual luncheon in Louisville, on April 6. That evening General Gullion was the only speaker at the National Defense Day Dinner in Louisville, attended by about six hundred people, many of whom are prominent in civil and military life.

## Army Supply Bill

Determined to possess themselves of all available facts in connection with the increases put in the Army bill by the Senate, the House subcommittee on military expenditures refrained from sending the bill to conference this week and held an intensive all day hearing. General Malin Craig, accompanied by a number of branch chiefs, appeared before the committee and all day long answered questions and supplied the members with the data they desired.

Representative Maverick of Texas has

been campaigning vigorously for the acceptance of the Senate amendments. He has introduced a bill, HR 10202, authorizing \$18,000,000 for coast defense and \$42,000,000 for antiaircraft guns and defenses and has urged the military committee, of which he is a member, to hold hearings on it.

## Army Day at Ft. Huachuca

Army day at Ft. Huachuca was celebrated by more than 2,500 persons who gathered at the Fort from all over Arizona to do honor to the Army.

The 25th Infantry, gave a tactical demonstration. Among the colorful events on the program was a barbecue, an attack on a covered wagon by a band of Apaches, a musical rifle drill by the 25th, and demonstrations of all the arms used by the Infantry. The finale was a passing in review of the entire regiment and band.

## Approve Alaskan Move

The House Military Committee this week approved a War Department sponsored bill to authorize the Army to exchange the present site of the Army radio station, Juneau, Alaska, for a nearby tract.

According to the report of the committee, the antenna on the present tract interferes with the operation of a commercial airport, and it is proposed that the aircraft transport company give the Government a nearby site in exchange for the present one and transfer the present radio station buildings without expense to the Government. The bill has already been passed by the Senate.

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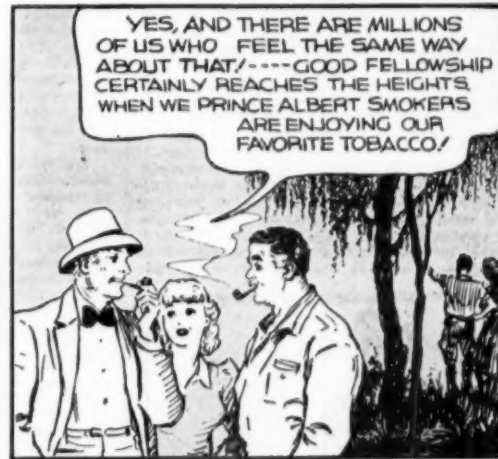
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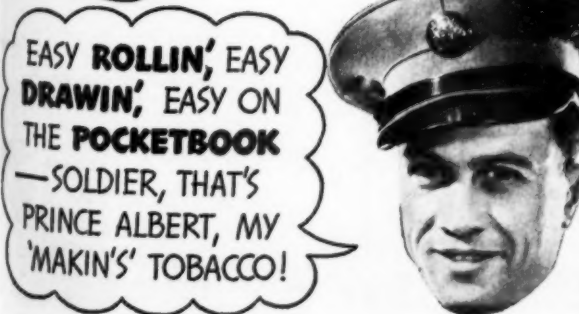
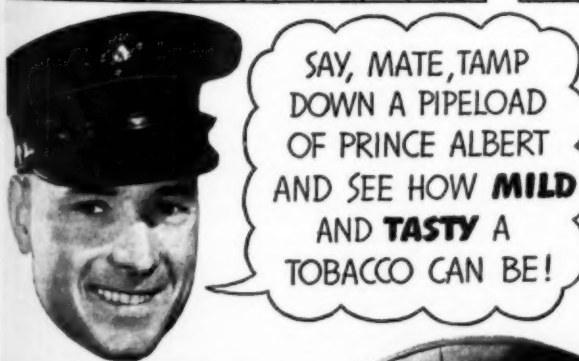
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# PRINCE ALBERT

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## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## Report on Ditter Personnel Bill

The Navy Department sent to the House Naval Committee this week the following adverse report on the Ditter personnel bill (H. R. 9976):

It is the purpose of the bill H. R. 9976 to insure an expectancy of at least 30 years of service, and uniform promotion to the grade of commander to all worthy officers of the Navy, and to avoid the wastage of the services of trained officers by reason of their forced retirement because of non-selection that occurs under existing law.

The bill H. R. 9976 would accomplish its purpose by providing an increase in the allowed percentages in the grades of commander, lieutenant commander and lieutenant with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of officers in the combined grades of lieutenant (jg) and ensign, and by the annual elimination by promotion boards of not in excess of 10 per centum of the ensigns who complete three years service and of the officers eligible for selection in the grades from lieutenant (jg) to lieutenant commander, inclusive.

The bill H. R. 9976 includes a provision to insure that 20 per centum of the eligible officers in the grades from lieutenant (jg) to lieutenant commander, inclusive, would be selected to be placed at the head of the promotion list.

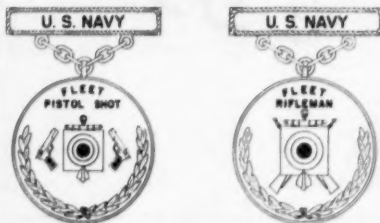
Under the bill H. R. 9976, promotions to the grades of captain and rear admiral would be by selection. Commanders and captains not selected prior to the completion of 30 and 35 years of service, respectively, would be retired. An annual elimination of as much as 10 per centum of the number of officers at the top of each of the grades of captain and rear admiral would also be permitted.

Thus the bill H. R. 9976 represents a composite scheme of promotion by seniority, selection, and elimination; the latter being direct elimination, somewhat similar to the old "plucking board" law.

Although the principles upon which the bill H. R. 9976 would operate would insure a degree of security to individual officers, such security would be accomplished at the expense of experience and training in the higher grades. After stabilization under the bill, officers would require 19 or more years to reach the grade of lieutenant commander, and 25 or more years to reach the grade of commander, as compared with the 14 and 21 years respectively, considered appropriate.

As a result of this retardation of promotion in the lower grades only a little more than nine years would be available for training and experience in the highly important grades of commander and captain. Such a situation would constitute a step backward, since it is the present aim, in the interests of the eff-

## New Navy Medals



The Navy Department announced this week that the Secretary of the Navy has approved establishment and designs of two gold badges to be awarded for outstanding performances in small arms firing in the Navy. Each enlisted man or officer qualifying is designated Fleet Rifleman or Fleet Pistol shot. To qualify, three individual "place" medals must have been won in scheduled Fleet or Force Rifle or Pistol matches since 1929. As the best shots in the Navy compete in these matches and few "place" medals are awarded, the new designations will be difficult of attainment.

ciency of the Navy, to provide that officers reach the grades of commander and captain at a comparatively young age to insure their progressive development for the more important commands of the Fleet.

The bill H. R. 9976 provides for the promotion of 90 per cent of those officers who have failed of selection for promotion to grades below that of captain. This provision would result in the immediate establishment of a large promotion list for the grades of commander and lieutenant commander, with a somewhat smaller list for the grade of lieutenant. It appears that the bill contemplates immediate advancement of these officers without regard to the existence of vacancies. This would result in an excess of 75 officers in the grade of commander and an excess of 58 officers in the grade of lieutenant commander. It would require at least two years to absorb these excesses. Consequently promotions to the grades of commander and lieutenant commander could not be made for that period of time.

Additional annual cost to the Government of approximately \$2,000,000 would result from enactment of the bill H. R. 9976.

In view of the foregoing it is the opinion of the Navy Department that enactment of the bill H. R. 9976 would be seriously detrimental to the Naval Service. Accordingly the Navy Department recommends against its enactment.

## Approve CMTG For Navy

The House Naval Committee gave approval this week to the establishment of a CMTG for the Navy, a project personally sponsored by President Roosevelt.

Under the plans authorized by the bill, 2,500 young men would be given a six weeks' course of naval training at the Navy's four training stations, Norfolk, Va.; Newport, R. I.; Great Lakes, Ill.; and San Diego, Calif., each summer. Five hundred of the group would be college students, who, with a second year's training aboard ship, would be groomed for Reserve commissions. Two thousand of the enrollees would be of high school age and with a second year's training aboard ship would be available for petty officer duties in time of war.

The committee amended the bill, with the concurrence of the Department, to authorize the use of Naval Reserve officers on active duty in connection with the training. The enrollees, will receive no pay, only subsistence, clothing and transportation to and from their homes. They would be entitled to hospitalization if ill or injured but would not be entitled to pensions, it was testified. The bill will cost \$134 per man for the first year, and \$65 per man each succeeding year.

## Medical Corps Selection Board

The following named officers comprise the membership of the Medical Corps Selection Board to convene at the Navy Department on April 26, for the selection of officers of the Medical Corps for advancement to the rank of lieutenant commander:

Rear Adm. John B. Dennis (MC), USN.  
Capt. Richard A. Warner (MC), USN.

Capt. Frank E. Sellers (MC), USN.  
Capt. Harry A. Garrison (MC), USN.  
Capt. Montgomery E. Higgins (MC), USN.  
Capt. George C. Thomas (MC), USN.  
Capt. Daniel Hunt (MC), USN.  
Comdr. Charles P. Archambeault (MC), will be recorder.

## Advanced Rank For Bureau Chiefs

Retirement of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and the Chiefs of the Navy Department Bureaus, with the highest rank and pay of their office, was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee this week.

Extension of the provisions of the bill to include the heads of the Marine Corps staff departments was blocked, when an amendment to this effect sponsored by Representative Maas, R. of Minn., failed to get approval of a majority of the committee. Six votes were cast for the amendment and six against, after Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, stated that the Navy Department was opposed to the amendment and Chairman Vinson backed his stand.

The bill, sponsored by the Department, would give officers holding the office of Chief of Naval Operations for 30 months or more, upon retirement the rank of four starred admiral with the pay of a rear admiral, upper half. It would apply to Rear Adm. William V. Pratt, USN-Ret., and Rear Adm. William H. Standley, USN-Ret., former occupants of the Navy's No. 1 post, as well as the present incumbent and future Chiefs.

The measure also permits Chiefs of Navy Department bureaus, the Judge Advocate General, and the Major General Commandant, to revert to their permanent rank and later retire with the rank and pay of the office held. Present law permits officers holding these posts to retire while in office with the higher rank and pay of the office, but if they elect to stay on the active list after their tour expires, they must subsequently retire in their permanent grade. This right is also applicable to officers formerly holding any of these posts and unlike the Chief of Naval Operations proviso, will usually mean higher retired pay for the personnel concerned. A minimum of 30 months in the office is required for the right to accrue, while the granting of the higher rank and pay is discretionary with the President in all cases.

Admiral Andrews, in opposing the Maas amendment, said that the Marine Corps staff department heads were to be compared to department heads under him, such as the Chief Hydrographer and the Chief Chaplain, rather than to bureau chiefs. Chairman Vinson declared that he could see no military reason for the bill, and that the only basis for it was to give the Navy parity with the Army in this respect.

## Navy Commendation

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has addressed a letter of commendation to Fireman 1c Hume E. Holcomb, USN, for his courageous action in rescuing a prisoner, whom he was escorting to the

USS Argonne in a patrol boat. The prisoner fell overboard, and Fireman Holcomb immediately went to his rescue. Holcomb has been recommended to receive a Treasury Department Lifesaving Medal for his action.

## Naval Expansion Bill

The Vinson bill, providing for a 20 per cent increase in the tonnage of the Navy, was taken up in executive session by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee yesterday afternoon and reported out favorably, with the total increased by 30 million dollars.

The committee struck out the authorization for a new dirigible. It restored the provisions for experimental material to the original form of only \$15,000,000 for surface vessels. The total tonnage under the bill was increased by 40,000 being accounted for by 45,000 ton battleships and 20,000 ton aircraft carriers. The committee authorized 26 instead of 22 auxiliaries but provided for smaller ones and a reduction of \$30,000,000 in their cost. The committee also specified that the Walsh-Healy restrictions should apply to all of the construction.

Earlier this week, Comdr. Charles E. Rosendahl, USN, told the Senate committee that unless provision is made for the construction of two dirigibles, the future of the dirigible will be very doubtful so far as this country is concerned. Commander Rosendahl, in explaining to the Committee the value of dirigibles, said, "It is my opinion that the large rigid airship can serve very effectively as a long-range, fast scouting vessel and as an effective airplane carrier; in fact as a carrier the dirigible affords a startling increase in the performance of airplanes not otherwise attainable. It can likewise serve on expeditionary and miscellaneous missions."

"But further blue-print and theoretical studies are useless unless we build and experiment, learn through trial and error, as has every other new arm. Modern helium-filled, camouflaged airplane-carrying rigid airships, equipped with the sub-cloud car or observation basket, have never been tried under war-time conditions with a modern Navy, nor in such vast ocean areas as the Atlantic or the Pacific."

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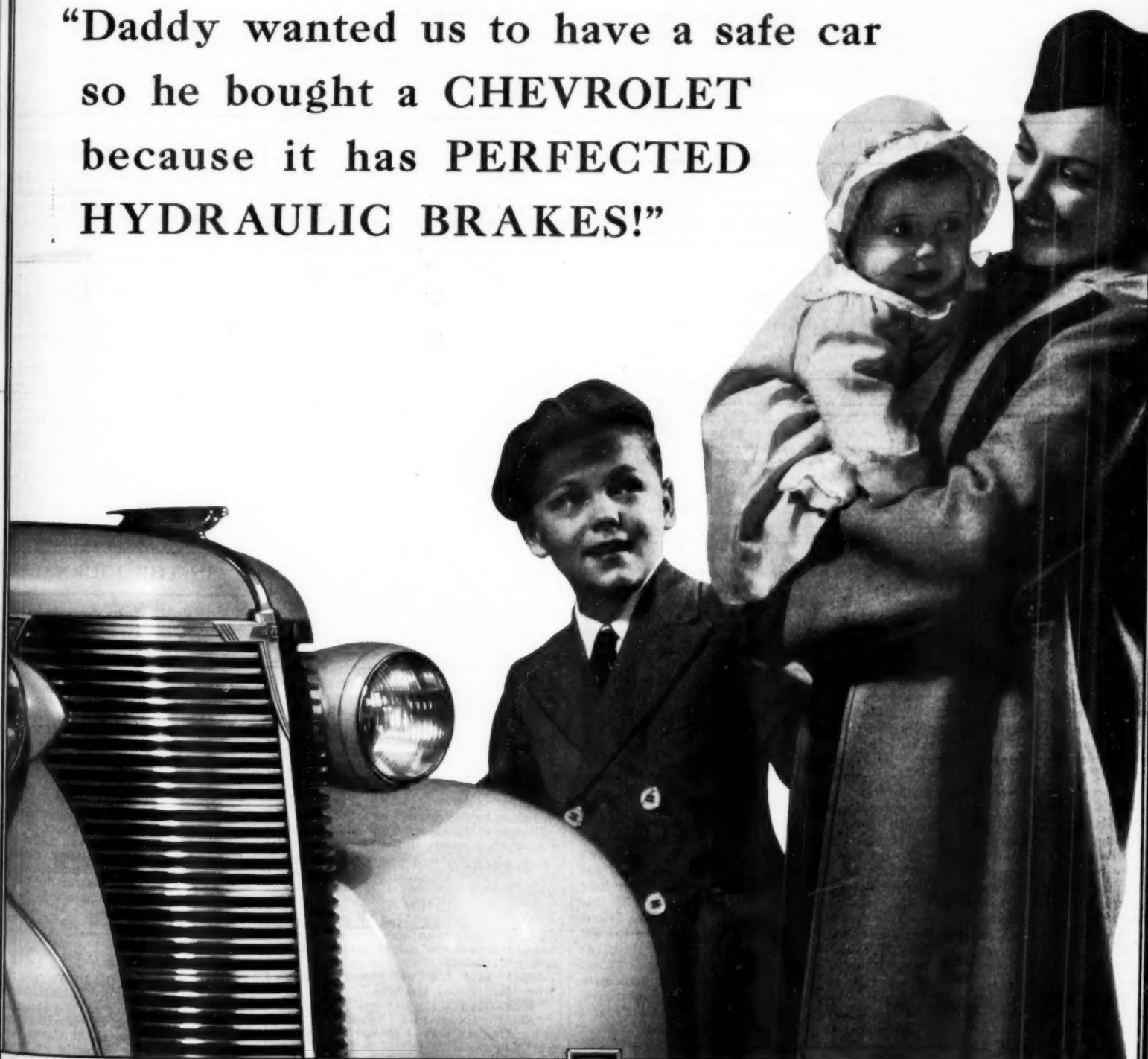
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1938

"The enterprising spirit which has characterized our naval force and its success, both in restraining insults and depredations on our coasts and in reprisals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement of it."—JAMES MADISON.

## OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomason act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

IT BEHOOVES THE COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL of the Navy to study carefully and comprehensively, the bill which ameliorates but does not reform the selection system now awaiting action by the House of Representatives. There is no doubt Congress will approve the principle of selection so that those who are opposed to it must apply their thought to determining how best to make it work, and particularly what improvements should be made in the bill drafted by the House Naval Committee. After the House shall have acted on the measure, the Senate Naval Committee will examine it. When we started this fight for promotion reform, we declared the new legislation should express the composite views of the Service. The General Board of the Navy, under the distinguished chairmanship of Admiral Upham, not only called officers of different grades and classes before it, but considered the implications of our polls, and sought written recommendations from everyone in the Navy and the Marine Corps. That report has been suppressed by the Department, and, therefore, must contain statements and recommendations which the higher command decided the public should not read. Among the Board's recommendations were two that apparently the House Naval Committee overlooked. One contemplated selection from lower half Rear Admirals of officers for the upper half. That should be incorporated in the proposed law, in addition to the plucking out authorized. More important, the General Board recommended that it be required by law to make an investigation of the operation of the selection system in force every five years, and, of course, that investigation was to be made public. We hold such a report should be sent to Congress for its information and action. By this means, any injustices which persist can be promptly eradicated. We hope the House and the Senate Naval Committee will incorporate these recommendations in the bill which will go to the President for his approval. There are other matters which the Service will want to see written into law, matters which involve criticisms of some of the provisions of the House Committee bill. In view of the prospect of a legislative enactment during the present session, we reiterate our suggestion that the committee bill be thoroughly studied, and comments sent to us for transmission to Senator Walsh. Remember that whatever you write, the authorship will be held in strict confidence.

THAT ODDITY OF GOVERNMENTAL administration—the President's financial program—operated this week to make the Secretaries of War and Navy report adversely on a measure designed to carry out recommendations each made in his annual report—to increase the pay of enlisted men. Secretary of War Woodring, who a few months ago in his annual report to the President pointed out the need for an upward revision of the pay schedules of junior officers and enlisted men, while still affirming his wish "to go on record as favoring action to improve the pay of enlisted men of the Army when budget limitations permit" was forced to present his analysis of the operation of the proposed bill and then conclude with the statement that "the proposed legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President." Secretary of the Navy Swanson, who also recommended increases for the enlisted personnel, also had to report adversely. The measure, sponsored by Senator Sheppard and Representative Isaac, had features to which the departments objected, but it might well have been the basis for a restudy of the entire pay situation which is recognized generally as being sadly in need of revision. The increases being given to the material sides of National Defense can be utilized to the highest possibility of efficiency only when the men behind them are freed from the worries of insufficient pay and are satisfied to remain in their chosen careers. While Congress considers the four and a half billion dollar relief program it should also give thought to the lowest paid class of government workers—the enlisted personnel of the armed services.

## Service Humor

### Delayed Rescue

Care of Government property brings about some strange incidents, as told occasionally with variation.

Bluejackets were unloading stores at Vera Cruz in 1914, a hefty ship's carpenter, with a keg of nails under each arm, started down the swaying gang-plank. Suddenly the ship lurched and there was a crash of splintered wood and a resounding splash, as the weight of both carpenter and nails swung against the side rail and disappeared beneath the waves.

Orders were immediately shouted: "Toss him a line—stand by to lower a whaleboat!" Meanwhile the carpenter came puffing to the surface. Twice he descended. Twice he came up. On his third trip to the surface he blurted out: "If you guys don't shake a leg and fish me out of here I'm going to drop one of these kegs."

—Hoist.

### Fair Warning

A husband whose thoughts always turned to famous authors and poets, when in his cups, delivered this ultimatum to his irate spouse:

"There's no use blaming repeal. I believe with Oscar Wilde that work is the curse of the drinking classes!"

"I'm warning you," replied the wife, none too familiar with the famous figures of literature. "If you ever bring that man to this house I'll sure give him a piece of my mind!"

—Foreign Service, V. F. W.

### No Chance

Patient (nervously)—"And will the operation be dangerous, doctor?"

Doctor—"Nonsense. You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for forty dollars."

—Windy City Breeze.

### Hint

"Are you still bothered by those relatives of yours who come to eat a big Sunday dinner and never invite you in return?"

"No," said the unfortunate victim, "they finally took the hint."

"What did you say to them?"

"Nothing was said," explained the other, "but we served sponge cake every time they came."

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

### OK

The auditors swooped down on the Post Exchange and found things not entirely to their liking. They called the helpless steward to them.

"I see," said one of the auditors, "that you're a little behind in your accounts."

"Oh, no sir," was the response. "The Post Exchange is behind—I'm a few bucks to the good."

—Leatherneck.

### Broken

Doctor—"Did you say that there was something wrong with this hot water bottle?"

H. A. Striker—"Yes sir, I put some water in it yesterday and it isn't hot yet."

—W. Va. Mountaineer.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. H. I.—We are informed by the Bureau of Navigation that it does not publish a complete list of Naval Reserve Units. If you will write to the Commandant of the Naval District concerned he may be able to furnish you with the names of the Reserve units within his district.

A. O. H.—Money was appropriated in the current supply bill for the commissioning of 100 second lieutenants of the Army, for which first preference would have to have been given to qualified enlisted men. However, by order of the President these funds were placed in the "administrative reserve," which means, in effect, that they were not permitted to be spent.

## IN THE JOURNAL

### 10 Years Ago

Col. W. S. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, spoke to the members of the Department on April 9 on the subject "Progress in Standardization of Ordnance." The last speaker on the annual lecture course that has been given since 1924 is Col. Frank Scott, USA, who will speak on "What Might Have Happened If More and Better Munitions Had Been Available."

### 20 Years Ago

After a conference with Major General Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, on April 12, General Vignal, military attaché of the French Embassy, cabled to his government suggesting that any officers who can be spared for duty as instructors at the training camps be sent here immediately.

### 30 Years Ago

For the first time the Philippines Division will send a team to the United States to compete for places on the Army Cavalry-Infantry teams which will compete in the National Match at Camp Perry, Ohio. The riflemen from the Philippines are commanded by Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., USA.

### 50 Years Ago

It is given out by the Navy Department that the destination of the Swatara, now nearly ready for sea at the Kittery Yard, is the Pacific Station, and that so far she has been furnished with charts for that part of the world only. The Swatara will proceed to her station early in May.

### 70 Years Ago

Lord Cardigan, who led the Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava died in England on March 28, of injuries received in falling from a horse. His career was studded with gallant exploits and he was one of the most superb horsemen in the British Army.



War Department  
Organized Reserves

## OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department  
Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Harry H. Woodring  
The Assistant Secretary of War  
Louis A. Johnson  
Chief of Staff  
General Malin Craig

## GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Andrew Moses, retired, June 30, for age.

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.  
Lt. Col. John H. Lindt (CAC), from GSC, Washington, D. C., July 29, to temp. duty Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y. Aug. 25 thence to temp. duty, Pres. of S. F., sail S. F., Nov. 12, thence to duty with CAC, Hawaiian Dept.  
Maj. Edward M. Almond, (Inf.), from GSC, Washington, D. C., June 30, to temp. duty with 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md., thence to AC Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala., as student, Sept. 13.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.  
Col. Joseph F. Taulbee retired May 31, upon his own application after more than forty years' service.

Lt. Col. John D. Kilpatrick, retired, June 30, for age.

Maj. Thomas W. Jones from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Phila., QM depot, Phila., Pa., as Asst. QM.

Maj. Harrison M. Duffill, retired, April 30, for physical disability.

Maj. C. Lloyd Middleton from Washington, D. C., June 4, to Sam Houston, Tex., as Asst. QM.

Maj. Brisbane H. Brown, from Phila., Pa., to Holabird QM depot, Baltimore, Md., as Asst. QM.

Maj. Edward W. Lachmiller, from Atlanta, Ga., June 20, to Ft. Williams, Maine, as QM.

Maj. Joseph W. G. Stephens, prior orders revoked; from Washington, D. C., to temp. duty, Governors Island, N. Y., thence to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 1.

Capt. Walter T. Wilsey from Phila., Pa., to Co. A, 28th QM Regiment, Pres. of S. F., as Commanding Officer, sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

Capt. James E. Boush from Pres. of S. F., to Co. E, 6th QM Regiment, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., sail S. F., Oct. 11.

Capt. Wilber R. Ellis (CAC), from Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15, to office of the QMG, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Harry V. Ellis from Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1, to Co. B, 34th QM Regiment, Boston, Mass., and to additional duty Company A, 9th QM Regiment, Boston, Mass.

Capt. William O. Collins (Inf.), from Baltimore, Md., June 15, to Co. E, 9th QM Regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. Earl W. Aldrup from Phila., Pa., to Normale QM depot, San Antonio, Tex., as Asst. QM.

Capt. Thomas J. McDonald, (Inf.), from Phila., Pa., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., as Asst. QM.

## MEDICAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.  
Lt. Col. Luther R. Poust, from New Haven, Conn., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

## UNITED SERVICES

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Lt. Col. Thomas W. Burnett, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

Lt. Col. Walter L. Richards, from Baltimore, Md., to Ft. George Wright, Wash., sail N. Y., June 10.

Lt. Col. Edward A. Coates, Jr., from Philippine Dept., to station hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Frederick B. Westervelt, from C. and GS School, on completion of course, report Commanding officer, Ft. Leavenworth, for duty.

Capt. Aubrey L. Jennings, from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., July 6.

## Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Herman S. Rush, from Langley Field, Va., June 25, to General Dispensary, USA, Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Egbert W. Van D. Cowan from Scott Field, Ill., May 18, to Ft. Myer, Va.

Capt. Dale B. Ridgely, from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., May 1, to General Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

## Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Henry E. Hess, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Panama Canal, Dept., sail Charleston, S. C., July 30.

1st Lt. Edwin L. Millenbruck, from Army Vet. School, to temp. duty, General Dispensary, Washington, D. C., thence to Ft. Sill, Okla., Aug. 5.

## Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. Margaret McM. Bell from Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., April 22, to home to await retirement.

2nd Lt. Ruth R. Stadler, Letterman General Hospital, S. F., Calif., Aug. 31, is retired.

2nd Lt. Catherine E. Wick, from Letterman General Hospital, S. F., April 15, to home and await retirement.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.  
Maj. Herman H. Pohl, from Cincinnati, Ohio to Hawaiian Dept., as asst. dist. engr., sail S. F., May 7.

Maj. Thomas D. Stamps, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to West Point, N. Y.

Capt. Warren N. Underwood, from Panama Canal Dept., to Louisville Engr. dist., Louisville, Ky., as asst. dist. engr.

Capt. Walter W. Hodge, from Rollo, Mo., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 1.

Capt. John S. Seybold, from Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, to Office Ch. of Engr., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Raymond B. Oxrieder, from State College, Pa., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 22.

Capt. Arthur J. Sheridan, from Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, to 1st Engrs. Ft. Du Pont, Delaware.

Capt. John W. Moreland, from Ft. Benning, Ga., July 25, to St. Paul, Minn., as asst. dist. engr.

1st Lt. Marvin L. Thomas, from Panama Canal Dept., to Norfolk Engr. Dist., Norfolk, Va., as asst. dist. engr.

2nd Lt. John S. B. Dick, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Company A, 4th Engr., Ft. Benning, Ga.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.

Col. Everett S. Hughes, from Dover, N. J., Aug. 20, to Frankford Arsenal, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Col. James Kirk, from Watertown, Mass., May 25, to Frankford Arsenal, Phila., Pa.

Maj. Henry E. Minton, from Washington, D. C., to temp. duty, Governors Island, N. Y., thence to commanding gen. Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 16.

Maj. Gregory S. Lavin, from Ft. Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, to Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

## CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS.  
1st Lt. Ralph B. Strader, from duty with 2nd Separate Chemical Battalion, report to Commanding Officer, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., May 2, for duty.

(Please turn to Page 727)

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## NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy  
Claude A. Swanson  
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
Charles Edison  
Chief of Naval Operations  
Admiral William D. Leahy

April 7, 1938

Comdr. Lawrence B. Richardson, det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd, Phila., May 2; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., Wash.

Comdr. Arthur G. Robinson, det. Army Industrial College, Wash., June 23; to Bu. Ord., Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. John G. Farrell, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June; to staff, Comdr. Carrier Div. 2, as oper. off.

Lt. Comdr. William V. Hamilton, det. CO., Claxton, June 17; to Shore Establishments Div., Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Robert N. Hunter, duty as CO., VS-5 (Yorktown), June.

Lt. Comdr. Nolan M. Kindell, det. CO., VS-5 (Yorktown), June 30; to staff, Comdr. Carrier Div. 2, as engr. off. for aircraft engines.

Lt. Comdr. Perley E. Pendleton, det. CO., Tillman, June 6; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Casper H. Eicks, det. Chaumont; to Vega as engr. off. Ors. Jan. 14 revoked.

Lt. Evan K. Fickling, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June; to VS-2 (Lexington).

Lt. Theodore R. Frederick, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, May; to VP-11 (Langley).

Lt. Orrin R. Hewitt, det. NYd., Mare Island, July 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. William H. Jacobsen, det. Univ. of Mich., June 18; to VS-3 (Saratoga).

Lt. John B. Moss, det. VCS-5 (Chicago); to command VCS-5 (Chicago).

Lt. Hugh R. Nieman, Jr., det. Univ. of Mich., June 18; to VB-2 (Lexington).

Lt. Luther K. Reynolds, det. Yorktown, July 16; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Rhea S. Taylor, det. Insp. of Nav. Aircraft, United Aircraft Corp., Pratt & Whitney Div., East Hartford, Conn., July 20; to Ranger.

Lt. William H. Truesdell, det. Nav. War College, May 14; to staff, Nav. War College.

Lt. Paul B. Tuzo, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, May; to VP-7 (Wright).

Lt. Paul W. Watson, det. Naval Academy, June; to Ranger.

Lt. Elmer E. Yeomans, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., Sept. 1; to c. f. o., Sargo and in command when comm.

Lt. (jg) Walter H. Baumberger, det. Pennsylvania, May 2; to Hovey.

Lt. (jg) Clayton S. Clark, det. Arizona, May 2; to Borie.

Lt. (jg) James G. Craig, Jr., ors. Feb. 9 revoked. Det. VF-3 (Saratoga), June; to VP-5, San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Charles R. Herms, ors. April 2 modified. To Yorktown; instead Saratoga.

Lt. (jg) Theodore T. Miller, ors. March 31; to Saratoga; instead Yorktown.

Lt. Henry L. Naff, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila.; to duty Antares.

Lt. (jg) Joseph M. Stuart, det. Erie Aug. 6; to Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth.

Ens. Roscoe F. Dillen, Jr., det. Maryland, May 9; to Arkansas.

Ens. Norman D. Gage, det. Sicard, May or June; to Instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Ens. Noel A. M. Gayler, det. Maryland, June 25; to c. f. o., Maury and on bd. when comm.

Comdr. Walter A. Fort (MC), det. Arizona, Aug. or Sept.; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Comdr. Carl J. Robertson (MC), det. Portland, June or July; to Nav. Hosp., Wash.

Lt. George N. Crosland (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk; to New York.

Lt. (jg) Bernard H. Faubion (DC), det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, July 15; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Capt. Smith Hempstone (SC), det. staff,

Comdr. Dest. Flotilla 1, June 6; to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Comdr. James D. Boyle (SC), det. Saratoga, July; to NYd., Phila.

Lt. Comdr. Vern Carroll (SC), det. Neches, July; to Naval Clothing Depot, Brooklyn.

Lt. Comdr. Murrey L. Royar (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., June; to Saratoga.

Ch. Gur. Arthur S. Fenton, det. Lexington, July 15; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ch. Gur. Leroy H. Ripley, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, July 1; to Langley.

Gnr. LeRoy L. Hoyt, det. Saratoga, April; to Louisville.

Ch. Mach. Edwin W. Streeter, det. NYd., Wash., Sept.; to Subm. Base, New London.

Ch. Mach. William C. Wilson, det. Norfolk NYd., Aug. 12; to c. f. o., Wichita and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Rad. Elec. John E. Ferree, det. Richmond, July 25; to Rigel.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Charles H. Ripley, det. Nav. (Continued on Next Page)

## MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant  
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

April 13, 1938

Lt. Col. John B. Seebree, orders to Recruiting Dist., Los Angeles, modified; ordered to duty as OIC, Western Rectg. Div., San Francisco.

Lt. Col. Roy C. Swink, July 31, det. 9th Bn., FMCR, Chicago, to duty as Inspector-Instructor, 3rd Bn., FMCR, New York.

Lt. Col. Louis W. Whaley, June 1, det. MB, Quantico, to MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay.

Lt. Col. Karl I. Buse, June 30, det. MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, to duty as Inspector-Instructor, 10th Bn., FMCR, New Orleans.

Maj. Frederick C. Blebush, July 5, det. MB, NAD, Puget Sound, to duty as Inspector-Instructor 17th Bn., FMCR, Detroit.

Maj. Julian P. Brown, June 10, det. 10th Bn., FMCR, New Orleans, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Maj. Ralph E. West, det. MB, Norfolk NYd., ordered proceed San Francisco, via Chateau Thierry, sailing New York, April 14, then to proceed to his home to retire.

Capt. Ralph G. Anderson, May 1, det. Rectg. Dist., Boston, and ordered to his home to retire.

Capt. Rupert R. Deese, det. Second Anti-aircraft Bn., FMF, MB, Parris Island, to duty at MB, Parris Island.

Capt. Frank R. Armistead, assigned to duty as OIC, Rectg. Dist., Seattle, in addition to duty as Inspector-Instructor, 11th Bn., FMCR, that city.

Capt. Leslie H. Wellma, June 25, det. 16th Bn., FMCR, Indianapolis, to MB, NAD, Puget Sound.

Capt. Hawley C. Waterman, May 16, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to MD, New York.

Capt. Lionel C. Goudreau, May 27, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, ordered temporary duty Nevada until Aug. 1, then to MD, Arizona.

Capt. Earl S. Piper, June 1, det. MD, Erie to Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Wash.

Capt. William W. Davidson, orders detaching this officer Marine Corps Schools to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, revoked.

1st Lt. Samuel D. Puller, May 1, det. MD, Babbitt, to MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. Harry A. Schmitz, det. 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, to MB, Norfolk NYd.

2nd Lt. James W. Ferguson, orders detaching this officer MB, NYd., New York, to MD, RR, Wakefield, revoked.

2nd Lt. John B. Heles, June 1, det. MD, Erie, to MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., June 11, det. Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

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## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Radio Sta., Pearl Harbor, Sept. 15; to Chicago.

Ch. Pay Clk. John H. O'Neill, det. Lexington, May 1; to 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego.

Pay Clk. Shannon H. McCarter, det. Texas, May 1; to c. f. o., Nashville and on bd. when comm.

Actg. Pay Clk. George B. Aker, duty Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.

April 8, 1937

Vice Adm. William T. Tarrant, det. Comdr. Setg. Force, June or July; to duty as Comdt. 1st Nav. Dist., and addl. duty as Comdt. NYd., Boston.

Comdr. Oscar C. Badger, det. Indianapolis, May 31; to instn. Nav. War College.

Comdr. Alfred H. Baisley, det. Nav. War College, May 14; to Wyoming as exec. off.

Comdr. William S. Hogg, det. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, June 22; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Hiestor Hoogewerf, det. Wyoming, May 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Wallace B. Phillips, det. Nav. War College, May 14; to Arizona.

Lt. Comdr. Curry E. Eason, det. NYd., Wash., May; to command Vega.

Lt. Comdr. Lester M. Harvey, det. CO., Hamilton, June 4; to 5th Nav. Dist., Norfolk, as Dist. Comm. Off.

Lt. John E. Clark, det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd., Phila., June or July; to Saratoga.

Lt. Earl R. DeLong, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June; to VJ-2 (Rigel).

Lt. William B. Epps, det. Aide to Comdt. 6th Nav. Dist., in May; to Zane.

Lt. Emil H. Petri, det. 12th Nav. Dist., May; to Bridge.

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Lt. Walter C. Russell, jr., det. Off. in Chge., Navy Rctg. Sta., Springfield, Mass.; to c. f. o., Phoenix and on bd. as gun. off. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Frank T. Butler, det. Maryland, June 18; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Ralph Cullinan, jr., det. Holland, June 1; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport.

Lt. (jg) Leslie H. Hawkinson, det. CO., Eagle 32, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Robert H. Kellher, det. NYd., Boston, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Joseph Leicht, det. Neches, June 20; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) George S. Wilson, det. Vega, May 20; to NYd., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Cameron M. Winslow, jr., det. Seattle, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Charles E. Sandgren (SC), det. Subm. Base, New London, May; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila.

Lt. (jg) Raymond L. Abrahamson (SC), det. Altair; to Destroyers, Battle Force.

Lt. (jg) Ralph M. Humes (SC), det. Dest. Div. 23; to Destroyer Div. 22.

Lt. Stanley M. Alexander (CC), det. NYd., Puget Sound, May; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Mach. Charles D. Welker, det. NYd., Phila., July 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Mach. Douglas H. West, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to home, relieved all active duty.

April 9, 1938

Comdr. James C. Byrnes, jr., det. Idaho, May 31; to NYd., Phila.

Lt. Harry N. Coffin, det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., May; to Hannibal.

Lt. George K. Fraser, det. NYd., Wash., May or June; to V8-42 (Ranger).

Lt. Thomas H. Kehoe, det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, May; to Chaumont.

Lt. Samuel G. Kelly, det. Nav. Observatory, Wash., June; to Perkins as exec. off.

Lt. Donald F. McLean, ors. March 4 modified. To cfo Honolulu & on bd. as asst. fire cont. off. when comm.; instead duty Salt Lake City.

Lt. William G. Pogue, det. Naval Academy, May; to Lexington as asst. fire cont. off.

Lt. Roland N. Smoot, det. Maryland, May 7; to NYd., Pearl Harbor.

Lt. (jg) Julian H. Detyens, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, June; to VJ-2 (Rigel).

Ens. Ralph W. Arndt, det. New Mexico, May 2; to Texas.

Ens. Thomas D. Cunningham, det. Trenton, May 28; to cfo Honolulu & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Norman C. Gillette, jr., det. New Mexico, May 2; to Texas.

Ens. John M. Lee, det. Broome, June 1; to cfo Boise & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Franklin S. Rixey, det. Trenton, May 28; to cfo Honolulu & on bd. when comm.

Lt. Paul Vaughan, (MC), det. Nav. Sta., Guam; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Lt. Comdr. Leo V. Flavell, (SC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, March 31; to cfo Trinity & on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Michael J. Stubbs, (SC), det. NYd., Puget Sound, April 30; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound.

Lt. Frederic Hesser, (SC), det. Army Industrial College, Wash., June; to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Evander W. Sylvester, (CC), det. NYd., Mare Island, April; to NYd., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas J. Brady, jr., (CEC), det. NYd., Puget Sound, May 2; to 3rd Nav. District, New York.

Bosn. Harry A. Blesonet, to duty Perry.

Bosn. John A. Helm, to duty Navy Rctg. Sta., Cincinnati.

Bosn. Joseph E. Moloney, to duty Nevada.

Gunner Paul M. Gorman, to duty New York.

Gunner Leon J. Otto, to duty Melville.

Gunner William J. Wayman, to duty S-27.

Gunner John E. Whitham, to duty Idaho.

Mach. John H. Casey, to duty West Virginia.

Mach. Allen Oliver, to duty Chicago.

April 11, 1938

Comdr. Donald G. Godwin, det. Naval Academy, May; to Mississippi as exec. off.

Comdr. Robert S. Haggart, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Ga. School of Tech., May or June; to Quincy as exec. off.

Comdr. Spencer S. Lewis, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, May or June; to instn. Naval War College.

Comdr. Ernest M. Pace, jr., det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., July 1; to staff, Cdr. Carrier Div. 2, as engr. off. for aircraft.

Lt. Comdr. Alfred M. Granum, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., May; to Raleigh as nav. off.

Lt. Comdr. Roland E. Krause, det. Chicago, June 18; to duty as Asst. Nav. Attache, Berlin.

Lt. Comdr. Roland G. Mayer, det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd., Phila., May; to duty as Insp. of Nav. Aircraft, Consolidated Air-

craft Corp., San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur H. McCollum, ors. Dec. 27 further modified. To command Jacob Jones; instead Leary.

Lt. Comdr. Logan McKee, ors. Jan. 18 modified. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.; instead Naval Academy.

Lt. Richard R. Briner, det. Naval Academy, May 28; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd., Phila.

Lt. Sherman R. Clark, det. Helb, May 16; to duty as aide to Cdt. 6th Nav. District, Charleston, S. C.

Lt. Carl E. Cullen, ors. Feb. 26 modified. To New Mexico; instead Macdonough.

Lt. Marshall M. Dana, det. NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., May; to c. f. o. Honolulu and on board when comm.

Lt. William C. France, ors. Dec. 29 modified. To Maryland; instead c. f. o. Honolulu.

Lt. William A. Graham, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Univ. of Calif., May 21; to Pennsylvania.

Lt. Lee R. Herring, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, May; to Macdonough as exec. off.

Lt. Richard Highleyman, det. NYd., Washington, May; to Utah as comm. off.

Lt. James R. Lee, det. VB-5 (Yorktown), May; to Enterprise.

Lt. Nic Nash, jr., det. Decatur, April 28; to Tillman as exec. off.

Lt. Edwin W. Schell, det. Neches as nav. off.; to duty as engr. off., Neches.

Lt. John M. Sweeney, uncompleted portion ors. March 25, revoked. To Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. Clarence L. Waters, ors. March 28 modified. To Neches as nav. off.; instead of as engr. off.

Lt. Joseph E. M. Wood, ors. March 3 revoked. Continue duty Williamson.

Lt. (jg) George H. Browne, det. Marblehead, May; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Lt. (jg) Sidney J. Lawrence, det. VP-5, May; to VP-3, Coco Solo.

Lt. (jg) Edgar J. MacGregor, 3rd, det. Naval Academy, May; to NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Ens. William B. Porter, det. Nevada, May 7; to Jacob Jones.

Ens. William B. Wideman, det. Mississippi, May 4; to Babbitt.

Lt. Comdr. J. Gregg Smith (MC), det. Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept.; to instn. Brady Urological Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

Lt. (jg) Shakeeb Ede (MC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., to instn., Nav. Med. School, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. William R. Ryan (SC), det. NYd., Mare Island, April; to Mississippi.

Ch. Bosn. Michael J. Bresnahan, det. Colorado, June 25; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Ch. Bosn. Sam P. Morgan, det. Undaunted, May 7; to c. f. o. Nashville and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Bosn. Charles B. Parr, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, April 1; to Undaunted.

Bosn. William R. J. Hayes, det. Kingfisher, May 10; to NYd., Boston.

Ch. Gunner Thomas F. Cullen, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Oahu, March; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Ch. Mach. Harry Melker, det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, May 15; to Pensacola.

Ch. Mach. Edward J. Sherry, det. Chaumont, June 1; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Mach. Charles F. Foster, det. Trenton, May; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo.

Mach. Willy Kroes, ors. March 29, revoked; continue duty Wyoming.

Mach. Paul R. McGlohon, det. Neches, June; to Nav. Proving Ground, Dahlgren.

Mach. John W. Perdue, det. Pensacola, June 15; to Norfolk NYd.

Mach. Elmer L. Prescott, to duty Pruitt.

Mach. Oscar E. Robinson, to duty Whitney.

Mach. Bernard J. Snater, to duty Sonoma.

Mach. Virden J. Wixom, det. 13th Nav. Dist., May 2; to Saratoga.

Ch. Elec. Thomas Q. Costello, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Elec. Carl H. Snovel, det. Norfolk NYd., to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Elec. Harry A. Stafford, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to home, relieved all active duty.

Elec. George B. Greer, det. Vestal, June 1; to instn. Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City.

Elec. Ira B. Ramsey, to duty Tennessee.

Elec. Lester E. Runyan, to duty Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Elec. Carroll A. White, to duty Saratoga.

Actg. Pay Clk. Cornie Dronkers, to duty Maryland.

April 12, 1938

Comdr. Charlton E. Battle, jr., det. Quincy, June 18; to 9th Nav. Dist., Great Lakes, connection Naval Reserve.

Comdr. Ernest G. Small, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., June 1; to duty as Cdr. Destroyer Div. 3.

Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Davenport, det. C. O., Jacob Jones, April 20; to Holland as exec. off.

Lt. Harry E. Day, det. Navy War College, to instn. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.

Lt. Julian D. Greer, det. VP-10, May or June; to Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. John B. Robertson, jr., det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to instn. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.

Lt. Theodore J. Shultz, ors. March 8 modified. To Chicago; instead Perkins.

Lt. William P. Tammany, det. as engr. off.; to duty as exec. off., Shaw.

Lt. Frank P. Tibbits, det. Naval Academy in May; to c. f. o. Phoenix and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Thompson Black, jr., on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to duty J. Fred Talbott.

Lt. (jg) Michael B. O'Connor, ors. by C in C Asiatic modified. To Utah; instead duty 11th Nav. District, San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Albert H. Wotton, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, May; to Northampton.

Ens. Marshall H. Austin, ors. Nov. 17 modified. To instn. Subm. Base, New London, instead duty S-30.

Ens. Richard E. Babb, det. Cruisers, Setg. Force, May 23; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. James H. Brown, det. Reuben James, May 23; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. John B. Carroll, det. Cincinnati, May 16; to c. f. o. Boise and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Leonard E. Ewaldt, det. Cincinnati, May 18; to c. f. o. Boise and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Eugene B. Fluckey, det. McCormick, June; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Ens. Thomas H. Henry, det. New York, June; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Ens. Robert M. Hincley, jr., det. Mississippi, May 1; to Sicard.

Ens. James L. Jordan, det. New Mexico, May 23; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Keats E. Montross, det. staff, Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force, June; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Ens. Joseph H. Patterson, det. Louisville, May or June; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Ens. Thomas F. Sharp, det. staff, Cdr. Setg. Force, June; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Ens. William C. Thompson, jr., det. Tennessee, June; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Lt. Comdr. Charles Wheatley (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., April; to Navy Rctg. Sta., Nashville, Tenn.

Lt. Comdr. Samuel H. White (MC), det. Navy Rctg. Sta., Nashville, Tenn.; to Erie.

Lt. Frank P. Kreuz, jr. (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., May 1; to c. f. o. Trinity and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Charles J. Naumilket (SC), ors. March 21 revoked. Continue duty as disbursing off., Destroyer Div. 21.

Lt. Comdr. Tony L. Hannah (CC), det. Office of Insp. of Nav. Matl., Phila. Dist., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Frederick Volbeda (CHC), det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., April 13; to Salt Lake City.

Ch. Gunner Fred Jordan, desp. ors. Feb. 26 modified. To Nav. Ammun. Depot, Dover (Lake Denmark), N. J.; instead Ft. Mifflin, Pa.

Ch. Gunner Jacob S. Parker, det. Louisville, June 1; to Nav. Proving Grd., Dahlgren.

Gunner Oliver H. Craig, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Dover (Lake Denmark), N. J., April 21; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.

Gunner Robert R. Snyder, det. Concord, May 14; to instn. Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City.

Gunner Robert G. Stahlheber, det. NYd., Wash., May 15; to Widgeon.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Jesse J. Alexander, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, to c. f. o. Enterprise and on bd. when comm.

Rad. Elec. William A. Hill, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., to home, relieved all active duty.

Elec. Clyde C. Sapp, to duty Quincy.

Ch. Pharm. George A. Miller, det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa., July 1; to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn.

Pharm. Franklyn C. Cooley, det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., April; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes.

Pharm. Clifford M. Sims, det. Brooklyn; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Ch. Pay Clk. Clarence Jackson, det. Savannah; to 4th Nav. Dist., Phila.

Pay Clk. Donald J. Hos, det. Indianapolis, May; to Asiatic Station.

Pay Clk. Charles B. Cotton, det. Chester, May; to Asiatic Station.

Pay Clk. Malvern D. Young, det. Arizona, May; to Asiatic Station.

Actg. Pay Clk. George B. Aker, det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, April; to Texas.

Actg. Pay Clk. John Alden, to duty Texas.

Actg. Pay Clk. Cree Baldwin, to duty Arkansas.

Actg. Pay Clk. Ralph L. Eaton, to duty Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

Actg. Pay Clk. Albert E. Gillette, to duty Maryland.

Actg. Pay Clk. John G. Travis, to duty

(Continued on Next Page)



## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Holland.  
Actg. Pay Clk. Russell G. Vall, jr., to duty  
Yorktown.  
Ch. Carp. Whitney Collins, det. Saratoga,  
May 15; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

April 13, 1938

Comdr. Alexander D. Douglas, det. Hol-  
land, May 21; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.  
Comdr. Paul R. Glutting, det. Naval  
Academy, May; to Asiatic Station for duty  
in submarines.  
Comdr. Guy C. Hitchcock, det. Astoria,  
July 9; to NYd., Boston.  
Comdr. Gordon Hutchins, det. Nav. War  
College, May; to New Orleans as exec. off.  
Comdr. William G. Ludlow, jr., det. Dob-  
bia, June 20; to 16th Nav. Dist., Cavite, as  
det. comm. off.  
Comdr. William W. Meek, det. Nav. War  
College, May 14; to Salt Lake City as exec.  
off.  
Comdr. Schuyler Mills, det. staff, Nav.  
War College, May; to Chicago as exec. off.  
Comdr. Louis R. Moore, det. Nav. War  
College, May 14; to Asiatic Station.  
Comdr. George A. Rood, det. Salt Lake  
City, May 28; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.  
Lt. Comdr. Dixwell Ketcham, det. Nav.  
Operations, Navy Dept., June 15; to Sara-  
toga.  
Lt. Comdr. Francis R. McDonnell, det.  
Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego. On disch. trmt.  
Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to home, relieved all  
active duty.  
Lt. Comdr. Frederick C. Sachse, det. C. O.,  
King, May 20; to Memphis as nav. off.  
Lt. Comdr. Hugh W. Turney, det. as engr.  
off.; to duty as 1st Lt. and damage control  
off., Indianapolis.

Lt. Frank H. Ball, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of  
Machy., Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry  
Dock Co., May; to Helm as exec. off.  
Lt. George H. Dana, det. Nav. Trng. Sta.,  
Norfolk, May; to Wyoming.  
Lt. Robert L. Dennison, det. C. O., Cuttle-  
fish, June 15; to duty as asst. Nav. Insp. of  
Machy., Electric Boat Co., Groton.  
Lt. Paul S. Depew, on disch. trmt. Nav.  
Hosp., Wash., to home, relieved all active  
duty.  
Lt. George B. Evans, det. Gold Star; to  
NYd., Puget Sound.  
Lt. Hubert M. Hayter, ora. March 4 mod-  
ified. To Colorado instead Cummings.  
Lt. William Loveland, det. Mass. Inst. of  
Tech., June; to Enterprise as aerological off.  
Lt. Wallace B. Mechling, det. Calif. Inst.  
of Tech., June 10; to VT-2 (Lexington).  
Lt. Cleveland D. Miller, det. 3rd Nav.  
Dist., June 30; to Hamilton as exec. off.  
Lt. Warwick M. Tinsley, det. NYd., Puget  
Sound, May 20; to Ogila.  
Lt. Charles O. Triebel, det. Asst. Suptg.  
Constr., Elec. Boat Co., Groton, July 5; to  
Asiatic Station for duty in submarines.  
Lt. Donald E. Wilcox, det. Bu. Aero., Navy  
Dept., June; to staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle  
Force, as aide and flag Lt.  
Lt. Frederick P. Williams, det. Nav. War  
College, May 14; to instn. Nav. Operations,  
Navy Dept.

Lt. (Jg) John B. Dimmick, det. Marine  
Corps Schools, Marine Bks., Quantico, May  
27; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.  
Lt. (Jg) Dewey G. Johnston, det. Nav. Fi-  
nance & Supply School, NYd., Phila., May  
27; to Reuben James.  
Ena. Ted A. Hilger, det. Houston, May 23;  
to Asiatic Station.  
Ena. Carter B. Jennings, det. Vincennes,  
May 23; to Asiatic Station.  
Ena. Russell Kefauver, det. Quincy, June;  
to instn. Subm. Base, New London.  
Ena. Manning M. Kimmel, det. Mississippi,  
June; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.  
Ena. Richard B. Lynch, det. Maryland,  
June; to instn. Subm. Base, New London.  
Ena. Wilson G. Reifenrath, det. Farragut,  
May 23; to Asiatic Station.  
Ena. Leroy W. Ross, det. Antares, June  
6; to Talbot.  
Ena. John H. Turner, det. Chicago, June;  
to instn. Subm. Base, New London.

Lt. Comdr. Mortimer T. Clement (MC),  
det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport. On disch.  
trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island; to home,  
relieved all active duty.  
Lt. Walter L. Bach (MC), det. NYd., Puget  
Sound. On disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget  
Sound; to home, relieved all active duty.  
Lt. Comdr. Ray E. Farnsworth (DC), det.  
NYd., Puget Sound, May; to Oklahoma.  
Lt. Comdr. Charles H. Gillilan (SC), det.  
New Orleans, May; to NYd., New York.  
Lt. Comdr. Frank Humbeutel (SC), det.  
NYd., New York, May; to e. f. o. Phoenix  
and on bd. when comm.  
Lt. Comdr. John M. Speissegger (SC), det.  
Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., June; to Penn-  
sylvania.

Ch. Gunner George A. Collette, det. Texas,  
May 20; to Pennsylvania.  
Ch. Elec. Paul R. Reed, det. Raleigh, May  
15; to Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy.

Ch. Pay Clk. Ralph E. Mapps, det. NYd.,  
New York, May; to Carrier Div. 2.  
Ch. Pay Clk. John W. Nichols, det. Carrier  
Div. 2, June; to Enterprise.  
Actg. Pay Clk. John F. Athey, to duty  
Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.  
Actg. Pay Clk. Cornie Dronkers, det. Mary-  
land, April; to Lexington.

## Coast Guard Vessels

Constr. C. E. Brush, det. Bibb, effective  
about April 11, 1938, assigned temporary duty  
Headquarters, upon completion of which as-  
signed plant of Defoe Boat and Motor Works,  
Bay City, Michigan, in connection with con-  
struction of two Coast Guard vessels.

Lt. (Jg) T. R. Midtlyng, det. Shoshone and  
assigned New York Division for further as-  
signment as Inspector on board the American  
whaling factory vessel Frango, to report on  
or before April 28, 1938.

Bosn. Lawrence Christensen, det. Cartigan,  
effective upon decommissioning that vessel,  
and assigned Ewing.

Bosn. (L) Robert Anderson, det. Sheboygan  
Station, effective when directed by Com-  
mander, Eleventh District, and assigned Wil-  
mette Harbor Station as Officer-in-Charge.

Bosn. (L) A. C. Gross, det. South Chicago  
Station, and temporary duty as Officer-in-  
Charge, Whitefish Point Station, made perma-  
nent.

Bosn. (L) A. E. Kristofferson, det. Jackson  
Park Station, effective when directed by Com-  
mander, Eleventh District, and assigned She-  
boygan Station as Officer-in-Charge.

Bosn. (L) H. R. Rogers, det. Racine Station,  
effective when directed by Commander,  
Eleventh District, and assigned South Chi-  
cago Station as Officer-in-Charge.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 725)

## SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.  
Maj. Wilton B. Persons, from Ft. Leaven-  
worth, to temp. duty with Sig. Corps, At-  
lanta, Ga., thence to AC Tactical School, Max-  
well Fld., Ala., as student, Sept. 13.

Capt. Guy Hill, retired, April 30, for phys-  
ical disability.

Capt. Harry L. Vitzhum, from Atlanta, Ga.,  
to ACT School, Maxwell Field, Ala., as  
student, Sept. 13.

## CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.  
Col. Joseph C. King, from Des Moines,  
Iowa, July 5, to O. R. Duty, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Col. Willis D. Crittenger, prior orders  
revoked, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Office Ch. of  
Cav., Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. James K. Cockrell, from Charleston,  
W. Va., to Historical Section, Army War Col-  
lege, Ft. Humphreys, D. C., May 1.

Lt. Col. John D. Kelly, from Ft. Knox, Ky.,  
July 15, to NG. duty, Topeka, Kansas.

Maj. Charles Cramer, retired, April 30, on  
account of physical disability.

Maj. Rufus S. Ramey, from Ft. Humphreys,  
D. C., to C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth,  
as instructor.

Maj. Lester A. Sprinkle, from Topeka,  
Kansas, to 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.,  
sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

Maj. Rhey T. Hollett, from Silver City, N.  
Mexico, Sept. 1, to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines,  
Iowa.

Maj. Clyde Pickett, from Cincinnati, Ohio,  
Sept. 1, to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. Gilman C. Mudgett, from Ft. Leaven-  
worth, to ACT School, Maxwell Field, Ala.,  
as student, Sept. 1.

2nd Lt. Maynard D. Pedersen, detailed in  
QMC, from Ft. Riley, Kansas, to Ft. Snelling,  
Minn., April 25, as asst. QM.

## FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA  
Col. William W. Hicks detailed IGD, June  
7, from Ft. Humphreys, D. C., to IGD,  
Hawallan Dept., sail N. Y., June 10.

Lt. Col. Robert B. McBride, jr., from Indi-  
anapolis, Ind., Aug. 25, to Historical Section,  
Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C.

Lt. Col. George A. Pollin from Oklahoma  
City, Okla., Aug. 1, to 3rd FA, Ft. Sheridan.

Lt. Col. William R. Gruber, from Ft. Bragg,  
N. C., to duty with GSC, Hawaiian Dept., sail  
N. Y., Aug. 25.

Lt. Col. Carl A. Baehr, from Ft. Sheridan,  
Ill., to GSC duty, with troops, Philippine  
Dept., Oct. 30. To duty as chief of Staff,  
Philippine Div., upon relief of present chief  
of staff, sail N. Y., Sept. 9.

Maj. Owen M. Marshallburn to duty with QMC,  
(Please turn to Page 737)

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zero—as on shore leave when the sun is riding high and  
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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign affairs**—The attitude of the United States toward aggression was laid down simultaneously this week by the President and the American Ambassador to Germany and Peru. Speaking at the Pan-American Day celebration, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the peace of the Americas should not be endangered by controversies within our family, "and we will not permit it to be endangered from aggression coming from outside our Hemisphere." In Berlin, Ambassador Wilson described as a fallacy the idea of economic self-sufficiency, claimed that the Hull reciprocity policy was an aid to peace, and bluntly stated that it was an error to think that the United States would under no circumstances fight. At Lima, Ambassador Steinhardt condemned "predatory powers" that seek aggrandizement in this hemisphere. Thus, by his own address as well as those made by the Ambassadors, the United States has impressed upon Japan, Italy and Germany that the Administration thoroughly disapproves the policy of aggrandizement, which they are pursuing.

It is assumed that the President and the Ambassadors were prompted to make their declarations, particularly those relating to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, because of the suggestion that aggressor nations were contemplating eventual moves upon this hemisphere.

In Europe, the situation during the week has witnessed some important developments. By a practically unanimous vote, Austria assented to annexation. One of the effects of this fait accompli undoubtedly was the approval by the French Parliament of a Ministry by Edouard Daladier, a leftist, which will have dictatorial powers for three months. As within that period the two Chambers will adjourn, it is certain to remain in power until November. The vote in the Chamber of Deputies confirming the Ministry, was practically unanimous. This means that Hitler, facing a strong French government, will be chary in moving against Czecho-Slovakia. It means also that Daladier will be able to float the 15 billion franc loan for National Defense, as well as to place French finances upon a sounder basis; to deal with the troublesome labor situation, which has produced so many continuous strikes especially in munition plants, and to cooperate more effectively with the British government. Daladier's appeal for support centered about the following: "Around us, Europe is being transformed. Political regimes are crumbling. New ideologies are animating immense peoples. States are disappearing while new empires are being formed. For us there is only one real problem, our national safety, in which our financial, our economic and our political situations are all bound up with our military preparedness. \* \* \* We desire peace with all peoples whatever their political regime, but a peace that respects the law, and not a peace of abdication that is a preface to servitude." In other words, the French Government, under Daladier, will seek to strengthen its land, sea and air forces, a project most desirable in view of the prospects of a Fascist victory in Spain, and move to establish peaceful relations with Germany and Italy in Spain. The Madrid-Barcelona Government has succeeded in getting large quantities of munitions, especially planes and tanks, through France, a portion of them being supplied by Russia. The result has been a stiffening of Loyalist resistance, but Franco is still making powerful thrusts toward the Mediterranean, and all the reports indicate he will be the victor within the next six months unless the Madrid-Barcelona government should receive larger quantities of munitions than has been the case to date. In his offensive operations it is estimated Franco has employed a total of 250,000 men, of whom 125,000 are effectives, organized into five army corps, three north of the Ebro river and two south of it. Opposing him are about 200,000 loyalist troops. In Franco's command, are three Italian divisions comprising 7,500 men. The agreement arranged by the British Ambassador in Rome with Mussolini, which will culminate in an impending call upon the Duce by the British Minister of War, contemplates the withdrawal of Italian soldiers from Spain only after Franco's victory shall have been achieved. Carrying out the terms of the agreement, the British Government has recommended to the League of Nations that Italian conquest of Ethiopia be recognized. France and the smaller nations are expected to give prompt and formal approval of the Italian Empire and Italian ownership of the African country. Italy is expected also to be granted a better status in connection with the transit of the Suez Canal. British and Italian rights and interests in the Mediterranean will be carefully defined, and Italy will reduce her forces in Libya. Some territorial concessions in the Red Sea of importance to England are said to have received Italian recognition. In the Far East, the Japanese seem to have bogged down in Shantung, with the Chinese winning victories, which while not strategically important, have been extremely valuable in lifting the morale of the people. Lack of roads and floods are largely responsible for the failure of the Japanese Armies to press forward their operations. Reinforcements are being dispatched from Japan, and a great deal of motorized equipment has been transferred from Manchukuo.

Further incidents are adding to the tension in the relations of Japan and Russia, the former making constant and insistent demands with which the Soviet Government is refusing to comply. In view of the unpopularity of the Chinese war in Japan, speculation is rife over the possibility that the Army-Navy clique ruling the Island Empire may be contemplating hostilities with Russia in the immediate future in order to take the popular mind off the resistance being encountered in China. Whether Stalin will agree to enter upon a struggle with Japan is a question. He is making a determined effort to assure the loyalty to himself personally of the Armies in European as well as Asiatic Russia. The system of political commissars has been revived under which those officials will have joint command of the troops with their military officers. Such a method of control would seem to make the armies ineffective, but the bizarre rules in Russia, and possibly the scheme may work out. In our own hemisphere, the center of the stage is occupied by the dispute between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand, and Mexico on the other, in connection with the expropriation of American owned and British owned oil properties. Great Britain is insisting that the wells of her subjects be returned, and the United States, while not approving the expropriation, is apparently accepting the action but insisting upon adequate compensation, which the Mexican Government cannot accord. Mexico has rejected the British demand, and her reply is under consideration in London. However, the British will not act drastically without consultation with the United States. The matter is highly important to the British, especially in the light of the report of an investigating committee, which dispels the hope that the development of oil from coal processes would, through government subsidized plants, save the distressed English collieries and make the Fleet less dependent upon

foreign oils. At the instance of the new Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Aranha, who recently served in Washington as Ambassador, a meeting of the representatives of the United States, Argentina, Chile and Peru occurred in his Ministry for the purpose of promoting the termination of the Chaco controversy which Senhor Aranha described as a "boil on the peace of America." The plan under consideration contemplates Paraguay's cession to Bolivia of a port on the Paraguay River, which will enable access to the sea, division of oil lands in the disputed territory and establishment of new frontiers.

**Navy Staff Corps Personnel Legislation**—The House Naval Affairs Committee voted this week to exclude the Navy Staff Corps from the Line personnel bill and agreed to take up parallel Staff legislation as soon as a Staff personnel bill can be drafted at the Navy Department. The chances for such a bill being prepared and considered this session, however, are remote. Two of the Staff Corps—the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps—asked to be included in the Line bill, that is, within some of its provisions, and the Chiefs of these two corps presented statements to the House Naval Committee which are published elsewhere in this issue. The committee, however, confined the bill to the Line of the Navy and the Marine Corps. Agreement on a Staff bill may take some time, even if the provisions of the Equalization Act are not reopened, as will probably be insisted by some corps, for the Medical Corps and the Supply Corps were said this week to not be in favor of the "fitted" promotion proposed for the Line and which was declared satisfactory to the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps. While the latter corps officers need all of their officers under the expansion program and their rank is relatively unimportant, the other corps are in a different position, it was argued. Doctors and paymasters, on the other hand, some officers contend, have to serve at sea, and a considerable number of fitted officers might be unsatisfactory as they would often rank the Line officers commanding the ships on which they serve.

At the hearing this week two questions propounded by Representative Hamilton, D. of Va., were put to Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, Chief Constructor of the Navy. The queries asked his opinion of proposals to make Staff bureau chiefs extra number rear admirals on the active list when their tour expired and to give the rank of rear admiral to all Departmental assistant bureau chiefs. Admiral DuBose said that he favored both of the ideas personally and had made recommendations to this effect but that the Navy Department had considered them and had turned down the suggestions.

**Reserves Hospital Day**—The acting comptroller general this week held that a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps who, after return to inactive status is hospitalized for disease incurred in line of duty not the result of his own misconduct, is entitled, within the limitations of the act of June 15, 1936, 49 Stat. 1507, to the pay and allowances that he was "entitled to receive at the time such \* \* \* disease was contracted," but where the Army Board's determination as to the contracting of the disease in line of duty is based on the showing that the disease was contracted on or about the time the condition was first noticed by the officer, and there is no contemporaneous record as to the time of contraction, that time governs the pay and allowances to which entitled, and not some later time on or before relief from active duty when he was in receipt of pay and allowances of a higher rank and greater longevity.

**Examination for Appointment in the Dental Corps, Regular Army**—An examination for selection of candidates for appointment in the Dental Corps, Regular Army, will be held during the period Aug. 15-20, 1938. The general eligibility requirements for appointment are that the candidate be a citizen of the United States between the ages of 23 and 32 years, be a graduate of an acceptable dental school, and be physically fit. Candidates must also have been engaged in the practice of their profession for at least 2 years subsequent to graduation.

Application for authority to take the examination must be made on the form provided for the purpose which may be obtained at any military post or station, or from The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. A circular of information concerning the Dental Corps, scope of the examination and method of making application, may be obtained from The Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Applications will be received for consideration until Aug. 1, 1938.

**Examination for the Medical Corps, Regular Army**—The War Department has announced an examination July 18-22, 1938, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of qualifying candidates for appointment as First Lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, to fill vacancies occurring during the fiscal year 1939.

The examination is open to all male graduates of acceptable medical schools who have completed one year's internship in an approved hospital and who will not be over 32 years of age at the time it will be possible to tender a commission.

The examination will be conducted by boards of medical officers convened throughout the United States and will consist of a physical examination, a written examination in professional subjects, and a determination of the candidates' adaptability for military service.

Licentiate of the National Board of Medical Examiners may be exempted from the written professional examination.

Full information and application blanks will be furnished upon request addressed to The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Applications will not be considered after July 2, 1938.

**Air Corps High Altitude Bombing**—Army Air Corps bombing accuracy has improved greatly in effective range, according to Major General Oscar Westover, Chief of Army Air Corps. General Westover, in his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, declared that in two years the effective altitude of Army bombing increased from twelve or fourteen thousand feet to eighteen thousand feet. General Westover, however, said that the most effective altitude of Army bombing today was around fourteen thousand feet. When asked whether or not he anticipated air combats at a height of fourteen thousand feet he was emphatic in his assertion that combats would be fought at that altitude. General Westover said, "The development of pursuit planes is predicated upon attack by bombers. The higher the bombers go, the more effective your pursuit must be at high altitudes."

General Westover said that the Army today carries on combat maneuvers at thirty thousand feet, whereas during the World War planes were lucky to get up to seventeen thousand feet. The war in Spain was injected into the hearings, when Rep. Joe Starnes of Alabama asked, "Do you have any information on the Spanish



theatre of activities that leads you to believe that they have had any combats at those heights?" Representative Starnes was referring to the question of combat flying at thirty thousand feet. General Westover replied, "No, sir. In fact one of the things that we criticized in our review of reports of the Spanish operations was that the altitudes at which the bombings were taking place were between six thousand and eight thousand feet most of the time, and in that band of altitude they were at the most effective anti-aircraft range. Anything not much above five thousand feet is an easy target for anti-aircraft."

Touching on the question of the availability of Reserve pilots, employed by commercial air lines, for service in the Army in time of war, General Westover stated that he believed that only a small percentage of such pilots could be called to active duty due to the fact that the commercial air lanes of the country must be kept going to provide communication facilities. General Westover said that nearly fifty per cent of the pilots on commercial lines were Reserve fliers. He cited the need for commercial transportation in time of emergency as being "just as great in my opinion, as the military need."

**Far Eastern Military Situation**—During the past week reports from both Japanese and Chinese sources claim progress in Shansi with the Chinese reports making the greater claims. On the Tsinpu line north of Hsueh there appears to have been little actual change. The Japanese still hold Yehsien and Tsaochow which the Chinese claim to have surrounded. Strong Japanese reinforcements are reported enroute to relieve the beleaguered Japanese troops and to start again the Japanese drive on Hsueh. Chinese guerrillas have been very active in cutting railroads and lines of communication in the rear of the scattered Japanese front line troops and in front of the reinforcements.

In the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow area considerable activity is going on. Fairly heavy action has been reported in the vicinity of Wuhu and west of Lake Tai. Chinese guerrilla activity has even been reported at Pootung (just east of Shanghai), on the Shanghai-Hangchow railroad and within two miles of the western end of Shanghai. In the south a Japanese naval concentration is reported off Foochow and some reports indicate that the Chinese believe this may foreshadow an attempt to land near-by.

The usual air activity continues in the vicinity of Canton where one bomb fell causing a large loss of life. Others fell along the railroads.

**Radio Meteorograph**—The Army appropriation bill hearings before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations early this year brought to light the development by the United States Weather Bureau, the Signal Corps of the Army and the Army Air Corps, of the radio meteorograph, the first practical application of which was made in Russia ten years ago.

The radio meteorograph consists of a small hydrogen filled free balloon which carries aloft with it a radio sending set which automatically transmits weather and atmospheric conditions to ground stations. The meteorograph works on the principal of atmospheric conditions regulating the frequency of the radio signals transmitted, thereby enabling the ground meteorologists to keep an accurate graph of weather conditions at various altitudes.

The instruments have parachutes attached, and when the gas in the balloon is released by either leakage or bursting due to altitude, the balloons and radio sets parachute to earth. Direction for returning the sets are attached to the radios.

The balloons and equipment cost about \$29.25, and the ground receivers cost about \$1500.

It is estimated that the Russians at one time had nearly ten of these stations operating. Just how far they have gone with the development is not known.

In the hearings, Col. Adna R. Chaffee, GSC, advocated the adoption of the instruments, citing their efficiency, low cost compared to the present airplane method of collecting data, availability for use in all sections of the country, and the fact that information could be obtained from higher altitudes than a plane can go.

Colonel Chaffee also said, "The crash of one plane on a weather flight, and we make them daily at seven stations in the Army, would more than pay for the cost of the instruments that we are asking."

The Army proposes to inaugurate two weather stations using radio meteorographs. The use of these instruments in warfare on foreign soil is cited as follows by the War Department. "The Army feels that these instruments have very definite military possibilities since in any military operations outside the United States, these instruments may prove to be practically the only source of information upon which necessary weather forecasts for both air and ground operation may be based."

Besides Russia, it is known that Germany, Finland, France and several other nations are experimenting with these instruments.

## U. S. COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard personnel board met for the first time yesterday at Headquarters in Washington. Unofficial opinion has it that this first board will not take any drastic action and that it is likely that the board to meet next year will make more drastic recommendations than will this one.

As it stands now, every captain in the Coast Guard has had more than thirty years service and is thus subject to being retired under the provisions of the Coast Guard promotion system.

Admiral Woesche has said that the bill was especially drawn up to provide a means for retiring certain officers who have had thirty years service and who for the best interests of the service should be retired.

Just how far down the list of lieutenant commanders the board will go has not been determined. Admiral Woesche said a short while ago that only officers who had a fairly good chance of being promoted within the next three years would

be considered, but in view of the present stoppage in promotion above the grade of lieutenant commander, it is doubtful if the board will go very far down the list of lieutenant commanders. No indication has been given as to how long the board will be in session.

### Flight Training

Announcement has been made that selection will be made from commissioned officers who graduated from the Coast Guard Academy in 1935 for a course of flight training at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola. Applicants for this training are requested to make arrangements, as early as practicable, with their division commanders, through their commanding officers, for flight physical examinations. Those unable to pass the prescribed flight physical examinations will not be considered. Applications must be accompanied by a flight physical examination report on N.M.S. Aviation Form No. 1, in triplicate.

### Coast Guard Flood Relief

Lt. Comdr. Roy Livingston Raney, USCG, has been in charge of the Coast Guard Flood Relief Force that has been operating in Alabama and adjacent states.

Spring floods, occasioned by the overflow of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, have raised havoc along their channels, and Commander Raney and his command of 83 enlisted men, 1 warrant officer, 14 motor boats, 5 communication trucks, 7 portable radio sets and a 75 foot patrol boat have been rendering extraordinary service.

### Canton Island Pictures

The Coast Guard this week completed compilation of a pictorial record of Coast Guard operations at Canton, Enderbury and Howland Islands on the recent equatorial cruise at which time the Coast Guard landed colonists and supplies on the islands.

The cutter Taney touched at Enderbury on March 6 and at Canton on March 7. The film also shows Earhart Light on Howland Island.

### Academy Candidates

Following is a list of accepted candidates for admission to the United States Coast Guard Academy.

W. F. Rea, 3rd	T. H. Platts
J. S. Hemingway	S. W. Wright
John Fizekas	P. W. Crawley
W. K. Whiting	Norman Hibbert
T. A. White	P. J. Fernandes
Joseph Nathan	U. S. Amyot
F. E. Voegell	T. P. Pury
W. B. Hendrick	R. I. Hoke
R. S. Garvey	S. V. Hadley
J. K. Burns	D. L. Friend
S. H. Matthews, jr.	D. P. Kincaid
M. S. Gibson	J. J. Conlon
E. G. A. DeLollis	W. N. Dorsett

### Reserve Bill Recalled

The Coast Guard enlisted reserve bill, which was passed by the Senate on April 6, was recalled by that body early this week for further consideration. The bill provided for a Coast Guard reserve similar to the Fleet Naval Reserve. The recall of the bill virtually eliminates the bill from further consideration this session.

### General Pershing to N. Y.

Tucson, Ariz.—General John J. Pershing, Capt. George Adamson, his aide; Dr. Roland C. Davidson, his physician; Mrs. Davidson; Master Sgt. C. C. Schaeffer, orderly, and Mrs. Schaeffer and a nurse will leave Sunday by special railway car for New York City where the General will attend wedding of Warren Pershing to Miss Muriel Bache Richards, April 22.

Miss May Pershing, accompanied by Mrs. George Adamson, left Friday for New York.

General Pershing's progress along the road of recovery has been continuous during the past week.

The former commander of the AEF spent much time enjoying the warm sun of the patio at his quarters, or in short walks, chatting with his personal staff and friends.

Dr. Roland C. Davidson, the General's physician, issued the following statement, April 12:

"Examination of General Pershing upon my return from New York today shows him very greatly improved. He is regaining his strength rapidly and is now able to be up about five hours each day. Some muscle weakness remains from his very serious illness, which of course can only be overcome by gradually increasing his exercise. The exercise given him is being gradually increased as it is tolerated."

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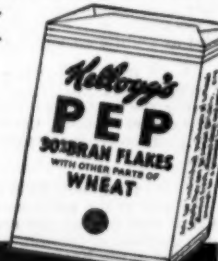


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## Texts of Present and Proposed Selection Laws Compared in Committee Report

Following is printed in parallel columns (1) the text of provisions of existing laws which it is proposed to repeal or amend by the personnel bill reported out this week by the House Naval Committee, and (2), the parts of the bill making the repeal or amendment. This comparison is reprinted from the report of the Naval Committee to the House of Representatives this week.

### EXISTING LAW

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 2

The total authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be equal to 4% per centum of the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, prisoners undergoing sentence of discharge, enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, and the Flying Corps.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 4

The total number of commissioned line officers on the active list at any one time, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one in the grade of rear admiral, to four in the grade of captain, to eight in the grade of commander, to fifteen in the grade of lieutenant commander, to thirty in the grade of lieutenant, to forty-two in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive.

Except in time of war, the following numbers, exclusive of additional numbers in grade, in the grades as indicated shall not be exceeded: In the grade of rear admiral, fifty-eight.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 7

To determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades of the line as provided in Section 4 of this title computations shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy at least once each year, and at such times as he may direct, and the resulting numbers in the various grades, as so computed, shall be held and considered for all purposes as the authorized number of officers in such various grades and shall not be varied between such computations.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 4

No officer shall be reduced in rank or pay or separated from the active list of the Navy as the result of any computation made to determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades of the line.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 8

For the purpose of determining the authorized number of officers in any grade or rank of the line, there shall be excluded from consideration those officers carried by law as additional numbers.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 2861

After June 30, 1936, lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) who shall not have been recommended for promotion to the next higher grade by the report of a line selection board as approved by the President shall, on and after June 30 next succeeding the date of the approval of said line selection board, if they have completed fourteen or seven years, respectively, of commissioned service, be carried as additional numbers in grade.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 9

Whenever a final fraction occurs in computing the authorized number of any grade in the naval service, the nearest whole number shall be regarded as the authorized number.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 291

Subject to the provisions of section 341 and 345 of this title all promotions to the grades of commander, captain, and rear admiral of the line of the Navy, including the promotion of those captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders who are, or may be carried on the Navy list as additional to the numbers of such grades, shall be by selection only from the next lower respective grade upon the recommendation of a board of naval officers as herein provided.

### PROPOSED LAW

There is hereby established a merit system of promotion by selection in the line of the Navy.

#### Authorized Number of Officers of the Line

Sec. 2. The total authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be equal to 6 per centum of the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, prisoners undergoing sentence of discharge, enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, and the Flying Corps.

#### Distribution of Officers of the Line

Sec. 3 (a) The total number of commissioned line officers on the active list at any one time, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one in the grade of rear admiral to four in the grade of captain, to eight in the grade of commander, to fifteen in the grade of lieutenant commander, to thirty in the grade of lieutenant, to forty-two in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive: Provided, That except in time of war there shall be not more than seventy rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of additional numbers in grade.

(b) To determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades of the line as provided in subsection (a) of this section, computations shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy at least once each year, and at such times as he may direct, and the resulting numbers in the various grades, as so computed, shall be held and considered for all purposes as the authorized number of officers in such various grades and shall not be varied between such computations: Provided,

That no officer shall be reduced in rank or pay or separated from the active list of the Navy as a result of any computation made to determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades of the line: Provided further, That the number of officers allowed in any grade as a result of any such computation may be temporarily increased to include any such officers as may be promoted to that grade by reason of being recommended by a selection board as fitted for promotion as hereinafter provided; and the total number so carried in excess in the several grades shall be applied as a reduction to the numbers allowed to the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, in the proportions of one-third of such total excess number in the grade of lieutenant and two-thirds in the combined grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign.

(c) For the purpose of determining the authorized number of officers in any grade or rank of the line, there shall be excluded from consideration those officers carried by law as additional numbers: Provided, That officers who, on the date of approval of this Act, are additional numbers in grade by reason of the operation of section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1483), as amended, are hereby changed to regular numbers on the Navy list; and no further such additional numbers shall be created.

(d) Whenever a final fraction occurs in computing the authorized number of officers of any grade, the nearest whole number shall be regarded as the authorized number.

#### Promotion by Selection

Sec. 4. Subject to the provisions of section 1508 of the Revised Statutes, all promotions to grades above that of lieutenant (junior grade) of the line of the Navy, including the promotion of those officers who are, or may be, carried on the Navy list as additional numbers in grade, shall be only upon the recommendation of a board of naval officers as herein provided: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the promotion of officers on the

### EXISTING LAW

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 286H

The provisions of existing law with reference to promotion by selection in the line of the Navy and the retirement of officers who are not on the promotion list or who are found not professionally qualified are hereby extended to include and authorize promotion to the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant, and the retirement of lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade).

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 292

The board (for selecting rear admirals, captains, and commanders) shall consist of nine rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and convened at least once each year and at such times as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 286G

The board for the recommendation of line officers for promotion to the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant shall consist of nine officers on the active list of the line of the Navy above the rank of commander, not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, at least one of whom shall be a rear admiral.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 293

Each member of said board shall swear, or affirm, that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon him as herein provided.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 295

No captains, commanders, or lieutenant commanders who shall have had less than four years' service in the grade in which they are serving on November 30, of the year of the convening of the board shall be eligible for consideration by the board.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 313a

Lieutenants (junior grade) who on June 30 of the year of the convening of the board shall have had three years' service in the grade of junior lieutenant shall be eligible for consideration for promotion to the next higher grade.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 294

The board shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Navy with the number of vacancies in the grades of rear admiral, captain, and commander then existing and which may occur during the next period of time, and with the names of all officers who are eligible for consideration for selection as herein authorized, together with the record of each officer.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 286H

The number to be recommended for promotion to each such grade and to be placed upon the promotion list shall be furnished the selection board for that grade by the Secretary of the Navy and shall be the number of existing vacancies in the grade concerned plus such additional number, if any, as the needs of the service may require.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 294

Any officer eligible for consideration for selection shall have the right to forward through official channels at any time not later than ten days after the convening of said board a written communication inviting attention to any matter of record in the Navy Department concerning himself which he deems important in the consideration of his case: Provided, That such communication shall not contain any reflection upon the character, conduct, or motives of or criticism of any officer.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 296

Each board shall recommend for promotion from among those officers who are eligible such number as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, which number shall be 10 per centum of the authorized number of off-

### PROPOSED LAW

promotion lists on the date of approval of this Act except as hereinafter provided in subsection 11 (b).

#### Selection Boards

Sec. 5. (a) The board for the recommendation of officers for promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain, and commander shall consist of nine rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy, not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and convened at least once each year and at such times as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

(b) The board for the recommendation of line officers for promotion to the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant shall consist of nine officers on the active list of the line of the Navy above the rank of commander, not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and convened at least once each year and at such times as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

(c) No officer, except the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, may be a member of two successive selection boards for the consideration of officers for promotion to the same grades.

#### Oath for Members of Selection Boards

Sec. 6. Each member of a board provided for in section 5 of this Act shall swear, or affirm, that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view both the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon him as herein provided.

#### Eligibility of Officers for Consideration by Selection Boards

Sec. 7. (a) No captain, commander, lieutenant commander, or lieutenant who shall have had less than four years' service in the grade in which he is serving and on the promotion list for that grade, on June 30 of the fiscal year of the convening of a board provided for by this Act, or who is not physically qualified, shall be eligible for consideration by that board.

(b) No lieutenant (junior grade) who shall have had less than three years' service in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) on June 30 of the fiscal year of the convening of a board provided for by this Act, or who is not physically qualified, shall be eligible for consideration by that board.

#### Information to be Furnished Selection Boards

Sec. 8. (a) The Secretary of the Navy shall furnish the appropriate selection board with (1) an estimate of the number of vacancies which will occur before the end of the next succeeding fiscal year, in each grade or grades for which the board will recommend officers for promotion, in excess of the number of officers then on the promotion list; (2) the names of all officers eligible for consideration for promotion to each grade or grades in which the board will recommend officers for promotion; and (3) the records of all such officers:

Provided, That, after one year from the date of approval of this Act, a list of names furnished by the Secretary of the Navy of officers eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander or to the grade of lieutenant, exclusive of those previously considered, shall in no case contain a number of names greater than double the number of estimated vacancies certified for the grade concerned.

(b) Any officer eligible for consideration for selection shall have the right to forward through official channels at any time not later than ten days after the convening of said board a written communication inviting attention to any matter of record in the Navy Department concerning himself which he deems important in the consideration of his case: Provided, That such communication shall not contain any reflection upon the character, conduct, or motives of or criticism of any officer.

#### Duties of Selection Boards

Sec. 9. (a) From among those officers who are eligible for consideration for promotion and whose names are furnished the board by the Secretary of the Navy, each board shall recommend for promotion those officers whom it considers best fitted for promotion, in number

(Continued on Next Page)



## Summary of Selection Bill

Specific features of the Navy Personnel Bill reported out by the House Naval Affairs Committee this week are summarized in the report of that committee as follows:

- (a) General application of its provisions to the line of the Navy and to the Marine Corps.
- (b) Maintenance of the present distribution of officers by percentages in the several grades.
- (c) Continuation of the selection of the best fitted officers for promotion from grade to grade, to fill vacancies in the respective next higher grades.
- (d) Assurance of two chances of selection for each officer in each grade in which he successively serves.
- (e) Determination by the selection board of those officers (above lieutenant (junior grade)) who, while not chosen among those best fitted for promotion, are yet deemed qualified for promotion.
- (f) Promotion of one grade for those officers adjudged qualified for promotion, and utilization of their services by their retention on the active list.
- (g) Limitation of the period of continued active service of these officers to a total of 30 years' commissioned service for captains promoted from commanders, 28 years for commanders, and 26 years for lieutenant commanders. Optional authority for the Secretary of the Navy to continue any of these officers a further period of not more than 5 years if his services are especially needed.
- (h) Further opportunity for selection, as best fitted for such promotion, for those officers adjudged qualified for promotion, and consequently advanced and continued on active service.
- (i) Increase of numbers allowed in certain grades as necessary to absorb those officers promoted after adjudgment as qualified for promotion and continued on the active list.
- (j) Compensating reduction of numbers allotted lowest grades to balance these extra allowances.
- (k) Retirement of officers, above lieutenant (junior grade), not selected as best fitted for promotion nor adjudged qualified for promotion.
- (l) Honorable discharge with 1 year's pay of junior lieutenants not selected as best fitted for promotion.
- (m) Honorable discharge with 1 year's pay of officers failing on professional examination for promotion.
- (n) Voluntary retirement after 15 or more years' commissioned service.
- (o) Requirement of physical qualification for eligibility for selection.
- (p) Inclusion, in the report of the selection board, of a confidential statement of the reasons for their action.
- (q) Abolition of the present system of designating officers as additional numbers upon reaching certain periods of commissioned service without having been selected for promotion prior thereto.
- (r) Increase in the authorized percentage of line officers, with reference to the total authorized enlisted strength of the Navy, in order (1) to compensate for the abolition of the additional number status of nonselected officers and (2) to provide an increase of approximately 1,000 officers in total authorization to care for the needs of the increased strength of the Navy authorized by pending legislation. Similar increase in the authorized officer strength of the Marine Corps.
- (s) Assurance of all officers now in a passed-over status of one further opportunity for selection, and, in all grades except captain and lieutenant (junior grade), an opportunity for adjudgment as qualified for promotion before retirement. Prevention thereby, if the bill is enacted before June 30 this year, of the retirement of 74 naval and 28 Marine officers who will otherwise retire on that date.
- (t) Guarantee, to present lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) who are additional numbers by reason of failure of selection, of continued active duty to the limit now authorized by law.
- (u) A 7-year probationary period for all entering officers of the Navy, line, and Marine Corps.
- (v) Establishment of a means, by the retirement when necessary of rear admirals on recommendation of a board of high officers, to provide a regular flow of promotion to the grade of rear admiral. A similar measure for the Marine Corps to provide for promotion to general officer.

## Compare Selection Laws

(Continued from Preceding Page)

### EXISTING LAW

Officers in the grades to which promotions are to be made as determined by the existing computation, and in addition thereto the number, if any, of vacancies then existing and which may occur on or before June 30 in said grade in excess of the number of officers in the next lower grade on the promotion list provided for in section 256b of this title.

### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 296

The recommendation of the board in the case of officers of the former Engineer Corps who are restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only and in that of officers who may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law.

### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 71

The performance of duty, succession to command, selection for promotion, examination for promotion, promotion, and retirement of such officers (officers assigned to aeronautical engineering duty only) shall be governed by the provisions of existing law and of laws hereafter enacted relating to line officers assigned to engineering duty only.

### PROMOTED LAW

but not exceeding the number of estimated vacancies certified to the board by the Secretary of the Navy as provided in section 8 of this Act: Provided, That in each grade all officers not selected as best fitted for promotion but senior in lineal rank to the junior officer selected as best fitted by each board shall be considered as having failed of selection as best fitted: Provided further, That such status of having failed of selection as best fitted shall not be considered as prejudicial to an officer with respect to his qualifications, his fitness for the naval service, or his eligibility for selection by the next succeeding selection board.

(b) In addition to the selection of officers best fitted for promotion as hitherto provided in this section, each selection board shall, from among those officers who are eligible and who have once failed of selection as best fitted by a preceding board, except officers in the grades of captain and lieutenant (junior grade), designate those officers whom the board adjudges fitted for promotion.

(c) The recommendation of the board in the case of officers who are now or may hereafter be assigned to aeronautical-engineering duty only shall be based upon their comparative fitness among themselves for technical duties prescribed for them by law: Provided, That they shall not succeed to command on shore.

(d) The recommendation of the board in the case of officers who are now or may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law. Upon promotion they shall be carried as additional numbers in grade.

### EXISTING LAW

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 297

No officer shall be recommended for promotion unless he shall have received the recommendation of not less than six members of said board.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 298

The report of the board shall be in writing signed by all of the members and shall certify that the board has carefully considered the case of every officer eligible for consideration under the provisions of this law, and that in the opinion of at least six of the members, the officers therein recommended are the best fitted of all those under consideration to assume duties of the next higher grade, except that the recommendation of the board in the case of officers of the former Engineer Corps who are restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and in that of officers who may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only, shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 299

The report of the board shall be submitted to the President for approval or disapproval. In case any officer or officers recommended by the board are not acceptable to the President, the board shall be informed of the name of such officer or officers, and shall recommend a number of officers equal to the number of those found not acceptable to the President and if necessary shall be reconvened for this purpose.

(c) The report of the board shall be accompanied by a confidential statement of the board's reason or reasons for its action in the case of the officers who are selected as best fitted, adjudged fitted, or who, having twice failed of selection as best fitted, have not been adjudged fitted. Such statement in so far as it concerns any officer shall be disclosed to such officer at his request.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Secs. 286B and 286H

The names of all officers recommended for promotion to the next higher grade by the report of a line selection board as approved by the President shall be placed on a promotion list and, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall not be considered again for the next higher grade by any subsequent selection board. Promotions to fill vacancies in the grades of lieutenant and above shall be made from officers of the next lower grade whose names appear on said promotion list. Officers so promoted pursuant to the recommendations of the same report shall take rank with one another in accordance with their seniority in the grade from which promoted, and officers recommended in an earlier report shall, when promoted, have precedence of officers recommended in a later report.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 286B

The Secretary of the Navy, may, in his discretion, with the approval of the President, remove the name of any officer from said promotion list and submit it to the next ensuing selection board for consideration and recommendation. If recommended for promotion by said board and approved by the President, the name of such officer shall be replaced on the promotion list in the position from which it was removed, without prejudice, by reason of its having been temporarily removed therefrom, and when promoted such officer shall take rank in accordance with his seniority on the promotion list at the time his name was removed therefrom. If not recommended by said board, such officer shall be subject to involuntary retirement, as provided later herein, under the same conditions in all respects as though his name had not previously been placed on the promotion list. If the name of any officer shall be removed from the promotion list of officers in any grade and submitted to another board as herein provided, the number furnished said board by the Secretary of the Navy to be recommended for promotion to the next higher grade shall be increased accordingly.

#### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 311

No captain, commander, or lieutenant commander shall be promoted unless he has had

(Continued on Next Page)

### PROMOTED LAW

(e) No officer shall be selected as best fitted for promotion or adjudged fitted for promotion unless he shall have received the recommendation of not less than six members of the board.

#### Reports of Selection Boards

Sec. 10. (a) The report of the board shall be in writing, signed by all of the members thereof, and shall certify that the board has carefully considered the case of every officer whose name was furnished to the board by the Secretary of the Navy, as provided in section 8 of this Act, and that, in the opinion of at least six of the members, the officers therein recommended are either selected as the best fitted or are adjudged fitted, as the case may be, to assume the duties of the next higher grade, except that the recommendation of the board in the case of officers who are now or may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only, or to aeronautical-engineering duty only, shall be based upon their comparative fitness as prescribed in section 9 of this Act.

(b) The report of the board shall be submitted to the President for approval or disapproval: Provided, That in case any officer or officers recommended by the board as best fitted for promotion are not acceptable to the President, the board shall be informed of the name of such officer or officers and shall recommend a number of officers as best fitted for promotion equal to the number of those found not acceptable to the President and, if necessary, the board shall be reconvened for this purpose.

#### Promotion of Officers

Sec. 11. (a) The names of officers designated by a board as best fitted for promotion and the names of officers adjudged by a board as fitted for promotion and approved by the President, shall be placed upon a promotion list and promotions to fill vacancies shall be made from officers of the next lower grade whose names appear on the promotion list as having been designated as best fitted for promotion: Provided, That officers whose names appear on the promotion list as having been adjudged fitted for promotion shall be promoted at the same time that the officers next senior to them on the list of those designated as best fitted for promotion are promoted to the next higher grade: Provided further, That officers so promoted pursuant to the recommendations of the same report shall take rank with one another in accordance with their seniority in the grade from which promoted, and officers recommended in an earlier report shall, when promoted, have precedence of officers recommended in a later report.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, with the approval of the President, remove the name of any officer from the promotion list and submit it to the next ensuing selection board for consideration and recommendation: Provided, That the next ensuing selection board may select the officer concerned as best fitted for promotion or adjudged him fitted for promotion, and thereupon, with the approval of the President, the name of such officer shall be replaced on the promotion list, without prejudice by reason of its having been temporarily removed therefrom, and when promoted such officer shall take rank in accordance with his seniority on the promotion list at the same time his name was removed therefrom: Provided further, That if such officer is neither so selected as best fitted nor adjudged fitted by such next ensuing selection board he will be placed on the retired list on June 30 of the then current fiscal year: And provided further, That if the name of any officer selected as best fitted for promotion be removed from a promotion list of officers in any grade and submitted to another board as provided in this subsection, the estimate of the number of vacancies furnished said board by the Secretary of the Navy shall be increased accordingly.

(c) No officer shall be promoted unless he

## Compare Selection Laws

(Continued from Preceding Page)

### EXISTING LAW

not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which serving: Provided, That in exceptional cases where officers are specifically designated during war or national emergency declared by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy as performing, or having performed, such highly important duties on shore that their services cannot be or could not have been spared from such assignment without serious prejudice to the successful prosecution of the war, the qualification of sea service in the cases of those officers so specifically designated shall not apply while the United States is at war, or during a national emergency declared by the President, or within two and one half years subsequent to the ending of such war or national emergency: Provided, That the qualification of sea service shall not apply to officers restricted to the performance of engineering duty only.

### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 288C

All officers who are not on the promotion list and who, after completion of the designated periods of service as prescribed for their respective grades, become ineligible for consideration by a line-selection board in accordance with sections 286 and 286a to 286f of this title, or who, if on said promotion list, undergo the required examinations for promotion and are found not professionally qualified, shall be transferred to the retired list of the Navy.

Officers retired pursuant to sections 286 and 286a to 286f of this title shall receive pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of their active-duty pay multiplied by the number of years of service for which they were entitled to credit in computation of their longevity pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of said active-duty pay:

### PROPOSED LAW

has had not less than two years' actual sea service in the grade in which serving and on the promotion list for that grade: Provided, That in exceptional cases where officers are specifically designated, during war or national emergency declared by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy as performing, or as having performed, such highly important duties on shore that their services cannot be or could not have been spared from such assignment without serious prejudice to the national interests, the qualification of sea service in the cases of those officers so specifically designated shall not apply while the United States is at war, or during a national emergency declared by the President, or within two and one-half years subsequent to the ending of such war or national emergency: Provided further, That the qualification of sea service shall not apply to officers restricted by law to the performance of engineering duty only or to the performance of aeronautical-engineering duty only.

### Retirement of Officers

Sec. 12. (a) For the purpose of the administration of this section, all officers on the active list now in the status of having failed of selection as best fitted, as defined in section 9 (a) of this Act, one or more times shall be regarded as having failed of selection as best fitted once only.

(b) Officers, except Lieutenants (junior grade), whose names are not placed upon the promotion list, shall be placed on the retired list on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they fail of selection as best fitted the second time in successive years, with retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of their active-duty pay at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of their pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of said active-duty pay: Provided, That such officers who were appointed as ensigns in the permanent line of the Navy, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1901, as amended, shall have the option of reverting to such permanent warrant or permanent commissioned-warrant status in the lineal position to which their seniority would have entitled them had their service subsequent to such appointment been rendered in the status to which they revert: Provided further, That lieutenants who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to November 12, 1918, and who have completed not less than twenty-one years of service shall on retirement as provided in this subsection be advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander on the retired list with the retired pay of that grade.

(c) Lieutenants (junior grade) whose names are not placed upon the promotion list shall be honorably discharged from the Navy with one year's pay on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they fail of selection as best fitted the second time: Provided, That such lieutenants (junior grade) who were appointed as ensigns in the permanent line of the Navy, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1901, as amended, shall have the option of reverting to such permanent warrant or permanent commissioned-warrant status in the lineal position to which their seniority would have entitled them had their service subsequent to such appointment been rendered in the status to which they revert.

(d) Captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders promoted to those grades by reason of adjudgment as fitted for promotion may be continued on the active list of the line of the Navy until they shall have completed thirty, twenty-eight, and twenty-six years, respectively, of commissioned service (with which commissioned service shall be included service as a commissioned warrant officer, active commissioned service in the Naval Reserve Force and service under a temporary commission in the Navy): Provided, That during such continuance on the active list they may become eligible for selection subject to the provisions of section 7 (a) of this Act, as best fitted for promotion, and may be promoted consequent to such selection, but they shall not be eligible for consideration by any selection board for adjudgment as fitted for promotion: Provided further, That if such officers are not so selected as best fitted and if they twice fail of selection as best fitted they shall thereafter be ineligible for promotion: Provided further, That, if not so selected as best fitted, upon the completion of the periods of commissioned service stated in this subsection, they shall be placed upon the retired list on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they completed such commissioned service with retired pay computed as prescribed in subsection (b) of this section: And provided further, That captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be continued on

### EXISTING LAW

### PROPOSED LAW

the active list for a period of not to exceed five years after the date on which, as provided in this section, they would otherwise be placed on the retired list, during which period they shall not be eligible for selection as best fitted.

(e) When officers of the line of the Navy, other than commissioned warrant officers, have completed fifteen years' commissioned service, they may at any time thereafter, upon their own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list with retired pay computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(f) Officers on a promotion list who fail to pass the required physical examination for promotion and who are found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty shall be retired in the rank for which they were selected, or adjudged fitted, with retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of the active-duty pay of the grade to which selected or adjudged fitted.

(g) Officers who fail on the professional examination for promotion shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay.

(h) Lieutenants now additional numbers on the active list of the Navy by reason of the operation of the Act of March 3, 1901 (40 Stat. 1483), as amended, shall not be placed upon the retired list in accordance with the provisions of subsections (b) and (d) of this section prior to the date they would otherwise be transferred to the retired list under the law in effect on the date of approval of this Act, but when they have twice failed of selection as best fitted they shall become ineligible for consideration by subsequent selection boards for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander.

(i) Lieutenants (junior grade) now additional numbers on the active list of the Navy by reason of the operation of the Act of March 3, 1901 (40 Stat. 1483), as amended, shall, at their own request, in lieu of the honorable discharge provided in subsection (c) of this section, be continued on the active list of the Navy until the completion of the period of service designated in the said Act, as amended, and shall then be retired as provided therein, but when they have twice failed of selection as best fitted they shall become ineligible for consideration by subsequent selection boards for promotion to lieutenant.

(j) All line officers of the Navy who have been specially commended for their performance of duty in actual combat by the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, when retired in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, or when retired for physical disability, except as provided in section 12 (f) of this Act, shall, upon retirement, be placed upon the retired list with the rank of the next higher grade and with three-fourths of the pay they would have received if not advanced in rank pursuant to this section.

Sec. 13. (a) Should it be found at the end of any fiscal year that the average number of vacancies in the grade of rear admiral for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this Act has been less than eight, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board consisting of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and the Commander, Battle Force, to recommend for retirement a sufficient number of rear admirals to cause the aforesaid average number of vacancies.

(b) The report of the board shall be submitted to the President for approval or disapproval; if the President shall disapprove the recommendations of the board in whole or in part, the board shall then recommend additional officers for retirement equal in number to those disapproved by the President.

(c) Officers so recommended for retirement and approval by the President shall be placed upon the retired list on June 30 of the fiscal year of the approval of the report of the board, with retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of their active-duty pay.

**Probationary Appointments of Officers**  
Sec. 14. The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may hereafter revoke the commission of any officer on the active list, initially commissioned after the date of this Act, who, at the date of said revocation, has had less than seven years of continuous service as a commissioned officer of the line of the Navy or of the Marine Corps, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the naval service with not more than one year's active-duty pay.

**Marine Corps**  
Sec. 15. (a) The rank among themselves of officers of the Marine Corps appointed from sources other than the Naval Academy with the same date of commission shall be determined on promotion to first lieutenant by boards of officers under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the recommendations of such boards shall be

### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 390

All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who have been specially commended for their performance of duty in actual combat with the enemy during the World War, by the head of the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, when retired by reason of age ineligibility for promotion, shall be placed upon the retired list with the rank of the next higher grade and with three-fourths of the pay they would have received if not advanced in rank pursuant to this section.

### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 638

Appointments from noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps and from civil life, except as provided in section 639, shall be for a probationary period of two years and may be revoked at any time during that period by the Secretary of the Navy.

### U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 638

Appointments from noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps and from civil life, except as provided in section 639, shall be for a probationary period of two years and may be revoked at any time during that period by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided further, That the rank of such officers of the same date

(Continued on Next Page)



## Compare Selection Laws

(Continued from Preceding Page)

## EXISTING LAW

of appointment among themselves at the end of said probationary period shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be determined by the report of a board of Marine officers who shall conduct a competitive professional examination under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and the rank of such officers so determined shall be as of date of original appointment with reference to other appointments to the Marine Corps.

## U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 626A

Commissioned officers of the Marine Corps shall be distributed in grades, promoted, retired, and discharged in like manner and with the same relative conditions in all respects as are provided for commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, by existing law, or by laws hereafter enacted, except as may be necessary to adapt the said provisions to the Marine Corps, or as otherwise provided in this section and sections 621, 625a, 626b, 627a, 654, 655, 657a to 657f, and 660a of this title.

## U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 667F

As officer whose name is placed on an eligible list for appointment as head of a staff department shall not be again considered for that office by any subsequent selection board, except as otherwise provided in this section, and shall, in respect to involuntary retirement, be in the same status as if on a promotion list: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may in his discretion, with the approval of the President, remove his name from such list and submit it to the next ensuing selection board for consideration and recommendation. If recommended for appointment by said board and approved by the President, the name of such officer shall be placed on the eligible list from which removed without prejudice by reason of its having been temporarily removed therefrom. If not recommended by said board, such officer shall be subject to involuntary retirement under the same conditions as provided for in the case of an officer whose name is not on a promotion list.

## U. S. Code, Title 34, Sec. 601

The authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Marine Corps is permanently established at twenty-seven thousand four hundred, distribution in the various grades to be made in the same proportion as provided under existing law, subject to the provisions of section 176 of this title.

## PROPOSED LAW

final when approved by him.

(b) Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved May 29, 1934 (48 Stat. 811), is hereby amended to read as follows: "That hereafter commissioned officers of the Marine Corps shall be authorized in number in the same proportion to authorized enlisted strength and shall be distributed in grades, promoted, retired, and discharged in like manner and with the same relative conditions in all respects as provided for commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, by existing law, or by laws hereafter enacted, except as may be necessary to adapt the said provisions to the Marine Corps, or as herein otherwise provided: Provided, That except in time of war there shall be not more than fourteen general officers on the active list of the Marine Corps exclusive of the heads of staff departments and additional numbers in grade.

(c) Section 11 of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1934 (48 Stat. 812), is hereby amended by striking out the words "on a promotion list" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "selected as best fitted for promotion," and by striking out the word "not" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "removed from and not replaced," so that the said section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 11. That an officer whose name is placed on an eligible list for appointment as head of a staff department shall not be again considered for that office by any subsequent selection board, except as otherwise provided in this section, and shall, in respect to involuntary retirement, be in the same status as if selected as best fitted for promotion: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, with the approval of the President, remove his name from such list and submit it to the next ensuing selection board for consideration and recommendation. If recommended for appointment by said board and approved by the President, the name of such officer shall be replaced on the eligible list from which removed without prejudice by reason of its having been temporarily removed therefrom. If not recommended by said board, such officer shall be subject to involuntary retirement under the same conditions as provided for in the case of an officer whose name is removed from and not replaced on a promotion list."

(d) Hereafter the authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Marine Corps shall be at all times 20 per centum of the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Navy, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, prisoners undergoing sentence of discharge, enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, and the Flying Corps.

(e) Should it be found at the end of any fiscal year that the average number of vacancies in the grade of general officer of the line of the Marine Corps for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this Act has been less than two, the Secretary of the Navy shall direct the board provided for in section 13 of this Act to recommend for retirement a sufficient number of general officers of the line to cause the aforesaid average number of vacancies, the approval by the President of the recommendations and the retirement of the general officers to be effected under the same conditions as provided for in that section for rear admirals of the Navy.

(f) The provisions of this Act relating to selection boards designating officers whom they adjudge fitted for promotion shall not apply to brigadier generals of the Marine Corps and when such officers twice fail of selection as best fitted, as defined in section 9(a) of this Act, they shall be placed on the retired list on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they fail of selection as best fitted the second time, with retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of their active-duty pay.

(g) Whenever there are insufficient general officers available to comprise a selection board for the recommendation of officers for promotion to the grades of brigadier general and colonel without placing thereon general officers who served as members of the same corresponding board the preceding year, except the Commanding General Fleet Marine Force, line officers of the Navy of the grade of rear admiral of the line may be substituted for general officers of the Marine Corps in order to comply with the provisions of section 5(c) of this Act.

## EXISTING LAW

## PROPOSED LAW

## Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 16. (a) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to officers of the Staff Corps of the Navy.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe regulations whereby a uniform system of establishing a record of the efficiency of officers may be employed throughout the Navy.

## Repeal Provisions

Sec. 17. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, and the provisions of this Act shall be in effect in lieu thereof.

## Navy-Marine Corps Promotion

(Continued from First Page)

assistance of the Navy Department seeks to allay criticism and correct at least some of the complaints by modifying the personnel laws without, however, changing the basic system of promotion by selection.

Briefly, the bill retains the existing system of promotion by advancement of the officers found "best fitted" to fill vacancies. Under the major change to be effected in the bill, however, the officers not selected as "best fitted," after having been passed over twice, will be considered by the selection boards as to whether they are "fitted" or not. If adjudged fitted they will be promoted and will remain in the grade to which advanced until they complete 26 years' service, if promoted to the grade of lieutenant commander, 28 years if advanced to commander and 30 years if advanced to captain.

There is no advancement to lieutenant or to rear admiral under the "fitted" provisions of the bill. Junior lieutenants not selected as best fitted will be discharged with one year's pay and captains not selected will retire when passed over the second time. The time for involuntary retirement of officers, other than those promoted as fitted, is fixed at June 30 on the year when they fail of selection the second time rather than upon the completion of a specified number of years of service as in present law.

Forced elimination is extended to the grade of rear admiral and general officer in the Marine Corps, with a board consisting of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, and the Commander, Battle Force, designating officers for retirement when the average number of vacancies in the grade of rear admiral is less than eight and in the general officer grades is less than two.

Other features of the bill are: Voluntary retirement after 15 years' service.

Retirement in the rank for which selected if found not physically qualified for promotion.

Increase of the line officer strength by about 1000 officers and the Marine Corps by about 500.

Retention of all officers scheduled for enforced retirement this June 30 for another year, with another chance at selection.

Inclusion in the reports of selection boards of a confidential statement (open to the officer concerned) of the reasons for the board's action in his case.

All original commissions hereafter made in the line of the Navy and the Marine Corps will be revokable during the first seven years.

The present extra number lieutenants and junior lieutenants are guaranteed continuance on active duty to the limit now allowed by law. However, this guarantee does not extend to passed over officers in other ranks. It was pointed out to the committee this week that certain non-Naval Academy officers who entered in the World War will retire if not adjudged fitted by the next selection board, after 20 years' service rather than after the 21 as under the present law. The committee seemingly agreed to amend the bill to allow such officers the additional year's service—which may allow them considerably higher retired pay—and directed the Department to draft an amendment to this effect, but it was not in the bill as reported. Representative Maas, ranking minority member of the committee, however, said that the omission was an oversight on the part of the committee and declared that he would offer an

amendment on the floor of the House to correct the situation.

The amendments approved by the committee are designed to accomplish the following:

Assure that the present promotion lists will not be interfered with. (Additional proviso to Section 4.)

The junior selection board shall be headed by a captain instead of a rear admiral to prevent the president of the board from having any influence on the other members of the board. (Change in Sec. 5b)

Write into law the present policy that no officer except the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet may be a member of two successive selection boards for the same grades. (New Section 5c)

Permit selection boards to receive the entire record of officers up for promotion, including their medical records. (Change in Sec. 8a)

Lieutenants with World War service and at least 21 years' service shall retire as lieutenant commanders. (Additional proviso to Sec. 12b)

Remove the limitation that not more than two rear admirals may be forcibly retired in any one year. (Change in Sec. 13a)

Elimination of the Staff Corps from the probationary appointment feature of the bill. (Change in Sec. 14)

Change the provisions dealing with the Marine Corps to conform with the amendments proposed by Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Holcomb, dealing with the composition of selection board and the forced retirement of generals. (Changes in Sec. 16)

The Naval Committee met Tuesday in executive session and voted unanimously to report the measure. The only amendment then adopted—besides those previously tentatively adopted and then approved—was to grant lieutenants with World War service advanced to lieutenant commander on retirement, under the provisions of an amendment adopted April 9, the pay of that rank. Another amendment presented Tuesday, to advance passed officer lieutenants promoted under the bill ahead of the officers now on the promotion list, was not accepted.

The committee refused to include the Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps in the terms of the bill, despite the request of those corps. The other Staff corps, according to the information furnished the committee, did not want to come into the bill now, the Medical Corps and Supply Corps. It was said, not wanting the "fitted" provisions of the bill.

The day following the report of the bill, Chairman Vinson, Representative Scott and Representative Maas, appeared before the House Rules Committee, to ask that body—which controls the legislative program of the House—to vote out a special rule for consideration of the bill. Following the hearing, the committee reported out the rule requested and it was later announced that the bill will be called up, Thursday, April 21.

At Friday's and Saturday's sessions, April 8 and 9, the committee heard the five officers called at the request of Representative Ditter, Lt. Comdr. James E. Dyer, Lt. William C. Allison, Lt. Daniel N. Logan, Lt. Albert E. Dupuy, and Lt. William J. Slattey. All of the five except Lieutenant Commander Dyer have been passed over.

Lieutenant Commander Dyer, appearing on Friday, pointed out a provision of the bill whereby officers not adjudged fitted for promotion to commander may under the bill be retired after completion of but 20 years' service. Under the bill lieutenants now extra numbers, if not

(Continued on Next Page)



### Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from Preceding Page)

selected or adjudged fitted for promotion, will be assured 21 years' service under the saving clause contained in Section 12h, but lieutenant commanders failing to be selected or adjudged fitted will go out the second time they fail of selection and are not adjudged fitted. This feature particularly affects those non-graduate lieutenant commanders between the Naval Academy classes of 1918 and 1919 who have been passed over, but may affect others.

Admiral Andrews testified that this statement of the situation was correct and the committee asked that an amendment be drafted by the Department to assure retention of these officers for the full 21 years. Lieutenant Commander Dyer also recommended that the provision of the bill retaining all rather than a percentage of the fitted officers be approved.

Lieutenant Allison recommended that the bill carry a proviso requiring every selection board contain an aviator and that numbers rather than names be used in records submitted to boards. When apprised of the fact that the committee has amended the bill to have the selection board consider an officer's whole record rather than that since his last selection, Lieutenant Allison said that his latter suggestion was probably not practical. Admiral Andrews told the committee that by administrative action, selection boards always had an air officer among their membership. Asked for his opinion of the present system, Lieutenant Allison said he thought that the bill under consideration corrected the evils of the system.

The text of the statement presented to the committee April 8, by Lt. Daniel N. Logan, USN, on duty in the Bureau of Aeronautics as War Plans Officer, which was summarized in last week's issue, follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I appreciate the opportunity afforded me by this committee and the Navy Department to appear before you. My views on the selection system now in effect do not I fear coincide with the views of Admiral Andrews, but I believe that neither Admiral Andrews nor any other fair minded naval officer of senior rank would have me do otherwise than state in frankness the truth as I see it—that is what this investigation is about.

I was informed by the Navy Department yesterday that my testimony must be confined to merits of the bill before the committee and that the testimony must be impersonal in character. I cannot help but say that I believe that it is impossible for a witness to be of full value to this committee if he is entirely impersonal in his testimony. How can the committee remedy existing evils in selection laws unless such defects are brought out by personal expressions of opinion by naval officers not representing the Navy Department?

At the outset I should admit, if I am permitted to do so, that I am a passed over lieutenant, first having been passed over for selection to Lieutenant Commander in 1935 as the result of the operation of the 1934 selection act. I am one of the officers of the World War group, a naval aviator, who left college in 1917 to enter the Navy to help save the world for democracy and while I have no authority to represent them as a group, I do feel that what I say here today will closely coincide with the views of a large number of those officers on this subject.

The effect of the present legislation has been particularly drastic towards non-Naval Academy graduates; those officers who by their proved competence in war service and by reason of a competitive examination were commissioned in the regular Navy after the World War. May I quote you an excerpt from the Secretary of the Navy's annual report of 1921, as follows: "The placing of the officer personnel on a permanent basis, giving the temporary and reserve officers who have proved their worth and ability commissions in the permanent Navy will improve morale and promote efficiency." I quote this for the purpose of showing that it was recognized at that time that these officers were efficient, but the selection law of 1934 operated to pass over 85% of this group, which group was the first one affected by the 1934 law. No wonder so many officers of this group feel that the primary purpose back of the 1934 selection law was their elimination from the Navy to make way for Academy graduates junior to them. This group of World War aviators includes many of the finest officers and best aviators in the Navy today. They entered naval aviation when it was a hazardous profession, and if they were not excellent aviators they would not be alive today, and may I add that their 20 years of active aviation service in the Navy has been responsible largely for the efficiency of naval aviation at

the present time. I wish to quote, and I hope that this is not too personal, from the act authorizing the commissioning after the World War of this group of officers, which was in the nature of a contract promise that if they loyally performed their duties they had the promise of a career in the Navy. Section 5 of the U. S. Statutes at large, 66th Congress, therein states: "That officers of the line of the Navy who are appointed thereto pursuant to this act from sources other than the Naval Academy shall not be ineligible for promotion by reason of age until they have rendered ten years service in the grade of lieutenant commander, six years in the grade of commander, or eight years service in the grade of captain, respectively, upon the completion of which service such officers, if then ineligible for promotion by reason of age, shall be retained in accordance with said act." This language guaranteed to these World War officers a measure of security against discrimination, which if not enacted at that time would have resulted in many World War officers not accepting commissions in the regular Navy. This law was later repealed after they entered the service. Any remedial legislation enacted as a result of this investigation that if not made retroactive to apply to all officers now on the active list, giving the World War officers the same chance of retention and promotion as others, will in my opinion fail to cure the greatest discrimination practiced under the present system.

There are I understand two bills before this committee, one H. R. 9997 introduced by Mr. Scott, and one H. R. 9976 introduced by Mr. Ditter. I saw and read both bills in the service paper Army & Navy Journal and have given them study. So far I understand this committee has only considered Mr. Scott's bill and I shall therefore direct my testimony to that bill. In my opinion there is very little difference between this bill and the former bill proposed by Mr. Vinson, H. R. 7809, which sought to create a Transferred Regulars List. The only difference between this bill and the former bill is that this bill in its present form makes mandatory the employment of those officers classified as "adjudged fitted" for promotion, whereas the other bill left it to the discretion of the department whether they should be so employed. This bill sets up two lists, and whether one is adjudged fitted or best fitted is left to selection boards, thereby retaining the philosophy of selection in the lower grades which is causing so much dissension today. There is a current saying in the service, which is "Selection By Act of God," comparing selection to the chances of fire, earthquake, and storm, which spare some and strike others, with no apparent reason therefor. Where this feeling exists there can be no officer morale and it is bound to affect the efficiency of the Navy. This bill retains that feature. Two distinct groups of officers in the Navy will never work. There will be jealousy and dissension. My recommendation is a single promotion list of line officers; a maximum of 20 per cent of each naval academy class or non-naval academy group may be selected to the head of that class or group, 10% may be listed for involuntary retirement with privilege of appeal, and the remaining 70 to 80 per cent of each naval academy class or non-naval academy group to be promoted by seniority.

Furthermore, there is no safe-guarding clause for that group of World War officers who intentionally or unintentionally have been discriminated against in the operation of the present law. What guarantee is there that a board of naval academy graduates will not pass over these officers as even "adjudged fitted" for promotion. The spirit of alma mater is very strong in the naval service, and unfortunately there will be no University of Virginia graduates on any board before which my name may come. Subject to my criticism of the bill as an entirety I recommend the insertion in this bill of an amendment that "officers who entered the naval service from sources other than the Naval Academy shall be considered for promotion as a separate group and will not be amalgamated with naval academy classes except in cases where less than ten names of such non-naval academy officers appear in sequence in the 1937 Navy Register."

The last objection I wish to make to the bill H. R. 9997 introduced by Mr. Scott is one of omission from the bill of what I consider a very necessary part of any bill enacted by Congress. I believe that officers who have been passed over and subsequently selected should be restored to a lineal position with but below their former contemporaries. The Navy Department has always desired to retain officers within their classes or groups for esprit de corps. Court martial order 3-1930-12 is quoted: "The loss of 100 numbers does not separate him from his class." Yet officers who have never been court martialled have lost as the result of the selection gamble as high as 1500 numbers. My point is, that if the existing law is wrong today it was wrong when it was first put upon the statute books, and any remedial action enacted now should be retroactive in order that officers who have suffered from the operation of the present selection law may be placed on a parity in benefit with officers who have never come before a selection board but who will reap the benefit of any legislation passed now. I

recommend therefore that should the committee consider the passage of this bill desirable that it be amended in section 11 (a) and other pertinent sections to provide that officers passed over and subsequently selected be placed in the lineal position immediately following the last officer of their respective naval academy classes or non-naval academy groups who was selected for promotion the first time that such selected officer was considered by a selection board. That would place them back in step as to age and experience with their contemporaries.

I infer that this committee does not wish me to discuss bill H. R. 9976 introduced by Mr. Ditter, and I will not do so beyond saying that since its publication I have given it considerable study and I am for it 100 per cent.

In conclusion let me again thank the committee and Admiral Andrews for allowing me to appear before you. I have been frank, perhaps too frank, for one in my position, but my testimony would not be worth much if I failed to express my honest convictions.

Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics also testified at Friday's hearing. He told the committee that it would be desirable to have 68 officers assigned to aeronautical engineering duty only instead of 46 at present and advocated that young men be selected for and trained in this specialty.

Congressman Maas then asked Admiral Cook to tell the Committee whether or not "appropriate duties" can be found for aviators advanced as fitted. Admiral Andrews asked to answer the question, stating that this was a matter under his bureau, and said that there was no special problem here. Reiterating his views as to the employment of all fitted officers, the Admiral said that aviators in this class can be employed as instructors aboard carriers or used on general line duties.

Lt. Albert E. Dupuy, USN, was called as the committee met Saturday morning. He told the committee that he was a naval aviator now on duty at the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pa., and that he had entered the Navy during the World War from civil life. Referring to the hearings before the House Naval Committee in 1934, on legislation extending selection to the lower grades, he stated that they were solely "for the purpose of gaining approval" of the Navy Department bill, "and not to consider the problem of the 'hump.'"

"I don't know whether or not there is any use in testifying now," he added, "if the committee is going to report this bill as it is, if everything is cut and dried, and my testimony will be simply camouflage, to show that officers' views were sought."

Told that the committee wanted his views, Lieutenant Dupuy attacked the 1934 personnel act, terming it an "abomination" and "obviously unfair to a great number of officers."

"If it is the intention of the committee to do the very best it can to remedy present injustices," he continued, "it should restore officers who have suffered from the 1934 Act what was taken from them. This bill would have been an excellent one if proposed four years ago, but as a remedy of that mistake, it only goes part way. The mere fact of retention of officers for a longer period only partly remedies what was done to a great many highly capable officers."

Chairman Vinson agreed with him that many capable officers have been passed over by the result of the act. Questioned by the Chairman, Lieutenant Dupuy stated that he believed that the bill would help morale "a little" but that provision should be made restoring passed over officers to their former status with their contemporaries, and further that he considered the bill a good one for officers coming in the service or now in the service and not passed over. He also "recommended very serious consideration of the Ditter bill."

Chairman Vinson opposed his suggestion for advancing passed over officers to a position with but just after their former contemporaries, declaring that such action would be jumping officers to a position above what they had been trained for, step by step.

Lieutenant Dupuy declared that back after the World War when former temporary and Reserve officers were invited to come into the Regular Navy, the Navy Department held out a promise of a career of at least 21 years with retirement at least as lieutenant commander. He de-

clared that if that assurance—later repealed—had not existed he doubted if very many of this group would have come into the Navy. In response to a question from Representative Maas, he stated that his group would have gone into commercial aviation. Continuing his testimony, Lieutenant Dupuy declared that it was his "honest opinion" that the primary reason for taking in the large number of extemporary and ex-Reserve officers after the war was to restore to officers of the Regular Navy the additional temporary rank they had gained during the War.

"I remember quite well," put in Chairman Vinson, "That was not the motive. The motive was to take in the splendid war officers."

Lieutenant Dupuy answered that he did not mean that the reason he gave was the "stated" reason. Turning to another point, he stated that an officer, under the bill, might be found physically disqualified in December, and not ordered before a board of survey until after the selection board meets in February. Admiral Andrews declared that the Navy Department would certainly have such officer surveyed immediately and his status determined before the selection board met.

Representative Maas then questioned him as to his proposal for advancing passed over officers over the heads of officers previously junior to them but who were selected by prior boards, declaring that he felt it would work to the detriment of the passed over officers. At present, and under the bill, he said, passed over officers are considered in comparison with the new group, those not previously considered. Under this proposal, he argued, passed over officers would have to be considered in comparison with the officers previously selected for they would go above them on the promotion or lineal lists, and therefore selection boards would be much less likely to select passed over officers.

Lieutenant Dupuy agreed with Representative Maas in principle, as to the future, but declared that the situation as to the present lieutenants presents a different problem, that because of the lack of vacancies "countless numbers" were not promoted and stated that he believed that age was the primary reason for their failure of selection. Representative Maas stated that age was an important factor in an officer's fitness for promotion, and then made the following statement:

"This bill is not ideal, but I consider that it is a great improvement over the present system. It is the best compromise that the executive department and the legislative department can get together on. It is a pretty far-reaching and a pretty fair bill. It gives officers the maximum career possible in keeping with the best interests of the Navy."

Lieutenant Slattery was called next and Chairman Vinson told him, as he had prior witnesses, that the earlier instructions he had received to confine his testimony to the bill did not hold and that he was free to talk on anything regarding the personnel problem.

"I would like to talk about elimination rather than about selection," Lieutenant Slattery began, "I am one of the 'hump.' The last selection board named over my head officers who had less than four years service as lieutenants while I had 15 years and eight months in grade. They were in high school, while I was standing watch aboard ship in the war. I would like to see Section 11a modified so that if I am selected I would be put back in my former place. Otherwise, if selected I will be 1600 numbers back of my former contemporaries. I propose this because I feel that what was done in 1934 and since was elimination of the 'hump,' not the selection of good officers over bad officers. I have figures as to this and will let you judge for yourselves whether I am right or not."

He then told the committee that only fifteen out of every one hundred of his group of non-graduate officers were selected, while selection now from lieutenant to lieutenant commander results in about two selected out of three. Declaring that one of the main things held against the group of non-graduates was their age, he argued that age was not an important factor, and added that all of the present flag officers had been 40 at

(Continued on Next Page)



## Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from Preceding Page)

older when they made lieutenant commander and that Admiral Sims had been 44 when promoted to that grade.

Turning to the question of the 1934 law, Lieutenant Slattery declared that it had been acted on hastily and citing the legislative history of that measure, recalled that it had been sent to Congress by the Navy Department, April 5, 1934, without previously being made public, that the U. S. Fleet sailed from the West Coast on maneuvers on April 9, that on April 12 the bill was introduced and brief hearings held on it by the House committee, that it was reported out and acted on by the House, Senate committee, Senate, and approved by the President, before the Fleet returned to United States ports on May 31.

Then to further bring out his point that the purpose of the 1934 law was not selection but to eliminate half of the officers in the "hump," Lieutenant Slattery read extracts from the 1934 hearings, in which Admiral William D. Leahy, then Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, admitted that the purpose of the bill was to eliminate stagnation in the lower grades and that the effect of the bill was to eliminate about half of the officers in "hump." Further testimony of Admiral Leahy at these hearings was read to show that the Navy Department knew when the officers were taken in 1921 that the promotion dead-lock would develop, and the commissioning of these officers made promotions for higher ranking officers. Lieutenant Slattery then quoted a statement from the 1921 report of the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that 1,651 officers "who had proved their worth in the war" were permitted to take the examination for commissions and that only 843 were successful.

Lieutenant Slattery then asked that the committee remove the provision of Section 12d, to the effect that commissioned warrant service, active service as a Reserve officer and service under a temporary commission count in the computation of the 26, 28, and 30 years that officers may remain as "fitted," pointing out that it will result in non-graduate officers retiring two or three years sooner than their contemporaries from the Naval Academy, and that otherwise only Regular Navy service is and will be counted for forced retirement purposes. Representative Maas contended officers had gotten credit for this service when they were commissioned regularly after the war, as they had gone in as lieutenants or junior lieutenants. Lieutenant Slattery argued that this was not so as otherwise they would have been placed behind the Academy class of 1917. Chairman Vinson agreed with Representative Maas.

The next two proposals of Lieutenant Slattery were that Section 12g should be changed to permit officers who fall on their professional examinations to be retired rather than discharged and that Section 14 should be amended to give lieutenants, junior grade, "a day in court" before being "discharged as unfit."

"Suppose an officer is on duty in the Asiatic Fleet," he stated, "He fails of selection for lieutenant. If he were in the United States, he could come to Washington and look over his record. There might be something on it that does belong there. I do not say deliberately placed there, but it sometimes happens by mistake. This point does not affect me, but it seems a fair thing to give him a hearing. An enlisted man could not be discharged without a hearing. What I suggest would be something like the Army class B law. That is a cruel sentence, 'discharged as unfit.'"

Chairman Vinson contended that no one would be unfairly treated under the proviso, that before the Secretary of the Navy ever would discharge anyone there would be careful consideration of the merits of the case.

Commenting on Section 16b, Lieutenant Slattery said that despite the constant efforts of the Bureau of Navigation there had not been evolved a "uniform system of establishing a record of the efficiency" of officers, and that he did not

## Statement by Admiral Moreell on Promotion

The text of the statement of Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, presented to the House Naval Committee, during the hearings on the Navy personnel bill, on the question of inclusion of the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps in the bill, follows:

In connection with the consideration of the several Bills which have been introduced to regulate the distribution, promotion and retirement of officers of the Line of the Navy, representatives of the various Staff Corps have had several meetings at which the Bills have been discussed. The purpose of these meetings, as I saw it, was to determine what, if any, comment would be submitted to the Committee by the Staff Corps if called upon to do so.

As at present written H. R. 9997 applies only to the Line of the Navy, with the exception of Section 14 relative to the seven-year probationary period. It is understood that the reference to the Staff Corps in that Section will also be deleted.

As a result of the meetings of the Staff Corps representatives there has been prepared by Admiral DuBose, the Chief Constructor, a memorandum dated April 9th, 1938, which has been mimeographed and, it is understood, is available for distribution to the Committee. This memorandum was prepared to indicate how H. R. 9997 could be amended to extend to the various Staff Corps the principle of establishing a class of officers in the ranks of Commander and Captain who have been promoted to those ranks by reason of being "fitted" for promotion. These officers thus promoted would be in addition to the officers promoted by reason of being "best fitted."

In the discussions of the Staff Corps representatives it was brought out that the draft of amendments prepared by Admiral DuBose would ameliorate conditions for the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps. There was, however, question as to whether the Supply Corps and the Medical Corps would subscribe to the provisions of the proposed amendment.

The agreement of the Civil Engineer Corps to the proposed amendment is made contingent upon two provisos and in the meetings of the Staff Corps representatives and later in a conference with Admiral Andrews I so stated. These provisos are as follows:

(a) That it be made clear to the Committee that the extension of the so-called "fitted principle" to the Civil Engineer Corps is not considered to completely meet the requirements of the Civil Engineer Corps and that at some subsequent date recommendations would be submitted through the proper official channels for the establishment of a different basis for the distribution, promotion and retirement of Civil Engineer officers.

(b) That since I understand the primary purpose of H. R. 9997 is to alleviate critical conditions applying to the distribution, promotion and retirement of officers of the Line of the Navy, and since the line constitutes by far the greater number of officers of the Navy, no action should be taken by the Staff Corps which would jeopardize the chances of having this remedial legislation passed for the line. In other words, if by attempting to amend the Bill to include the Staff Corps we would confuse the issue and jeopardize the chances for success of legisla-

tion so important to the Navy as a whole, we should refrain from such action. The situation in the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Civil Engineer Corps is at the present time a very unfortunate one. There are 14 officers in the rank of Lieutenant Commander who have been considered for promotion and not selected. Five of these officers have been considered three times and 9 have been considered once. Next year, or the year after, 25 new eligibles will appear, making 39 Lieutenant Commanders available for consideration for promotion to Commander. Of the 39 available for consideration only approximately 14 can be selected, so that 25 of these officers, most of whom are in all respects fitted for promotion, well trained, able, and loyal, will be left behind. While the situation will not be critical in the near future it is estimated that within a period of three years we will begin to eliminate these officers, one each year, by forced retirement.

In the rank of Commander the situation is not so bad. However, there are three officers whose running mates have been promoted to the rank of Captain, and these officers are marking time until the next group comes up for consideration, which will be about 1940, at which time we will obtain only two promotions.

As a result of the present system it is my belief that over a long period of years a situation will eventually result which will require the forced retirement of one officer from the rank of Commander and one officer from the rank of Lieutenant Commander each year. In a small corps, with a total strength of approximately 118 officers, this forced retirement of two officers per year, regardless of their qualifications, increased by the normal attrition due to resignations, disabilities, deaths and retirements for age, would result in a serious depletion of the Corps strength.

My statement that the extension of the "fitted principle" to the Civil Engineer Corps would not meet all of the requirements of our Corps is based on the consideration that the total number of Civil Engineers in the Navy and the distribution of those officers to the various ranks, as well as the rates of promotion, retirements and the hazards of selection, should be based primarily upon the needs of the service and not upon promotions and eliminations which are occurring in the Line of the Navy.

I am at the present time not prepared to make a concrete proposal as to the wording of a Bill which would accomplish this result. It is to be noted that if the principle proposed above is established, the equalization principle at present in effect would be abandoned. It is my opinion, from the views expressed by Admiral Leahy and Admiral Andrews that the time is not propitious for abandoning the equalization principle. Furthermore, it is obviously impossible to abandon that principle until some definite proposal can be made for a substitute. As stated above, I am not prepared to make such a proposal at this time.

To summarize the foregoing, the amendment to H. R. 9997 prepared by Admiral DuBose in consultation with other Staff Corps representatives, will alleviate the present undesirable conditions in the Civil Engineer Corps. It is not the final answer and I can not press for its adoption if it is the considered opinion of the Committee that the adoption of such an amendment would involve an element of jeopardy to the passage of H. R. 9997 as at present written.

Lieutenant Slattery argued that out of 100 officers up for selection, the board might be able to "pick the geniuses and the bad ones" but as to the rest, their records were so much alike that "it would take God himself to select the best of the lot."

Chairman Vinson declared that the board had to do just the best it could. The committee followed Lieutenant Slattery very intently during the whole of his testimony and many members appeared to be considerably influenced by most of his arguments. He drew another laugh from the committee, in which the Navy Department representatives joined, when in discussing the difficulties of the fitness report system, he declared that he considered all of the officers of his squadron superior to all of the officers in the next squadron.

"Selection will result in marks getting higher and higher," he continued, "Because many officers who have good officers under them will mark them high so that their records will compare favorably with other officers. Ultimately it will defeat its purpose and the marking will have to start all over again. The Bureau of Navigation is doing all it can to give the best instructions possible as to marking fitness reports, but I don't believe that it is possible for them to give

a true picture of each officer."

Representative Church asked his opinion of having reporting seniors compare officers under his command one against the other, and Lieutenant Slattery opposed the idea, as one ship might have a very high and another a mediocre group. He then suggested another change in the bill—adoption of the provision in the Army Promotion Act of 1935, under which officers who had World War service receive the rank and pay of a major when they retire, declaring that people in civil life think there must be something wrong with a lieutenant for him to serve 20 to 25 years in the Navy and retire with a title similar to a recent West Point graduate.

Chairman Vinson asked him if he considered the bill a good one from the point of view of the officers coming into the Service, and Lieutenant Slattery said that that depended on how many were taken in at the bottom. He added that he thought that from that point of view the proposed system was better than the present one but not as good as the old system prior to 1934.

Representative Maas returned to his recommendation that passed over officers who are "picked-up" be advanced to the position on the list that they would have held if selected the first time, stating:

"I agree with you as to the war group. I agree that the intention of the 1934 law was to apply the selection method to get rid of the 'hump.' But your proposal is to make it permanent. If you can get a special way to handle this group, I am in favor of it."

"Why not adopt this proposal," suggested Chairman Vinson, "Let the lieutenants who fall of advancement go out as lieutenant commanders, but without the pay of that rank."

"Like a yacht club commodore," put in Lieutenant Slattery.

"No, no," answered Mr. Vinson, "Congress would give them this advancement as a reward for their World War service."

There was some discussion of this point and then Admiral Andrews asked to be heard, and pointed out the committee was taking care of the lieutenants not adjudged fitted, but said that he did not object to the proposal. The Department was then asked to draft an amendment to this effect.

Representative Phillips then asked Lieutenant Slattery to explain what he meant by "wrong matter" getting on an officer's record, and the latter said he meant that a confusion of names might occur, such as two James Smiths. He added that no one doubts the officers of the Bureau of the Navigation, that they were exceedingly careful as to records and that they culled through them from time to time and threw out any doubtful matter.

Lt. Comdr. H. F. Ely, USN, was called next and read the following statement:

Officers of the services who were graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the Class of 1917 have a very special interest in the personnel legislation now pending. First, approximately thirty such officers, now in the grade of lieutenant commander, and several in the Marine Corps, are slated for involuntary retirement in accordance with existing law, as of June 30, 1938. In addition to the matter of involuntary retirement within the next several months, this group of officers are the first victims of a changed situation with respect to the computation of active and retired pay, a circumstance which amounts to a discrimination as compared to preceding Naval Academy classes. For instance, the retired pay of an officer of the Naval Academy Class of 1916, involuntarily retired after twenty-one years' commissioned service, is 44% greater than would be the retired pay of officers of the Class of 1917 who will have rendered approximately two months more commissioned service to the government.

I do not desire to bring up the various unsatisfactory features of the present pay laws, so far as I or my classmates are concerned, except as the same is pertinent to the pending personnel legislation. The effect of the 44% differential mentioned above is particularly pertinent because of the fact that if favorable action is taken by the Congress on this personnel legislation prior to June 30, 1938, the situation which confronts these members of the Class of 1917 with respect to this retired pay discrimination will have been partly remedied. The remedy referred to

(Continued on Next Page)



### Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from Preceding Page)

would result from the suspension of involuntary retirements in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 9097. Without a remedy during this session of Congress, it is probable that the Class of 1917 will be the only class of which a comparatively large number will be subjected to the above-mentioned discrimination in the matter of pay as lieutenant commander on the retired list.

In order to clarify the situation with respect to the matter, I and the officers of my time who are similarly affected are interested primarily in the following specific points:

(a) We want to be certain that the passage of the Bill definitely suspends involuntary retirement of officers of the Naval Academy Class of 1917 in the Navy and Marine Corps. It would appear that Sections 12(a) and 12 (b), and Section 17 are so intended.

(b) It appears that some doubt exists as to whether H. R. 9097 or other personnel legislation can be passed by the Congress prior to adjournment. In order to insure that we shall not be involuntarily retired due to the non-passage of personnel legislation, it is requested that a joint resolution or other act be passed which will definitely suspend such retirements until new personnel laws have been enacted. So far as I and officers of my class are concerned, we are favorably disposed toward Senate Bill 3641, which was introduced by Senator Tydings of Maryland. It is understood that this bill, with certain modifications, has been approved by the Navy Department. It is requested that the Tydings Bill or some similar legislation originating in the House of Representatives be supported by this Committee.

Commenting on the proposal to pass a resolution suspending retirements, Chairman Vinson said this might tend to delay action on the bill. Lieutenant Commander Ely suggested that this might be done later, if it appears that the bill may fail.

Representative Phillips then suggested that the amendment approved granting lieutenants an advance in rank on retirement be enlarged to include officers of all ranks on retirement, but Chairman Vinson opposed this idea.

Representatives of Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps, the only Staff Corps which asked to be included in the bill, were then heard. Their testimony appears elsewhere in this issue.

Representative Church, just as the session was adjourning, urged that the amendment to give World War lieutenants promotion one rank on retirement also allow them the pay of the higher grade, and Chairman Vinson said that "half a loaf was better than no bread" but that the committee could consider the matter later. He then declared that the hearings were concluded.

On Monday morning, April 11, the committee convened to consider the Navy Department shore construction bill, and Chairman Vinson announced that the hearings on the selection bill would be reopened the following day to hear Representative Sam Hobbs, D. of Ala., and Representative Ed. V. Izac, D. of Calif., the latter a retired naval officer. Representative Church submitted to the committee a memorandum submitted to him at his request by Lt. Slattery.

The memorandum submitted to Representative Church by Lt. William J. Slattery, USN, follows:

April 9, 1938.

Memorandum for Representative Church, Member, House Naval Affairs Committee:

In compliance with your verbal instructions given me this afternoon in the Chamber of the House Naval Affairs Committee relative to further explanation on certain parts of my testimony of this morning before the Committee, I set forth the following:

1. On Section 11(a) of H. R. 9097, I recommended that officers, previously passed over, but who are selected under the provisions of H. R. 9097 be placed on the lineal list immediately after their former contemporaries. I believe this to be just and fair and I further believe that it will eliminate much of the dissatisfaction now so prevalent in the service as a result of the present law. Colonel Maas disagreed with me on the above recommendation saying that he felt it would be wrong to promote officers to their former lineal position because in doing so they would be promoted over some officers now in the grade of Lieutenant Commander. I disagree with Colonel Maas because the very officers he is endeavoring to protect were formerly (prior to 1934) junior to the officers I wish to promote. My recommendation would do nothing more than reinsert officers to a position they formerly occupied, from which position they were removed as a result of a law that is now admittedly unfair and unsatisfactory.

I was unable to make clear to Colonel Maas my reasoning but I feel sure had he understood this situation in its entirety he would have agreed with me.

Admiral Andrews states the same thought that I had in mind on Page 21 of his statement dated April 2, 1938 before the Committee, when he said as follows:

"Thus all officers, whether selected as best fitted or adjudged fitted, are promoted in their relative order on the Navy list at the time of their consideration by the selection board which so names them. They go up together and retain their regular order throughout. Difficulties under the present law of the loss of seniority by officers retained on duty, over whose heads are constantly being promoted other officers as selected, are thus avoided."

I fully concur with Admiral Andrews on this point and logic dictates that this principle should be applied to all officers who have already lost seniority and not made applicable ONLY to those of the future.

In full justice to officers who have lost lineal position through the operation of the present unsatisfactory law they should be reinstated to a position with, but after, their former contemporaries. However, if the Committee disagrees with this contention on the theory that it would promote officers into and over the heads of officers already in the grade of Lieutenant Commander as did Colonel Maas then on the theory that "half a loaf is better than none," it is recommended that the following procedure be followed:

That officers selected for promotion to the next higher grade under the provisions of H. R. 9097 be promoted to such grade in order of their seniority as their names appear on the 1937 (latest) Navy Register and provided that no officer shall be promoted over the head of an officer already promoted and confirmed in the grade above him.

The Committee nor Colonel Maas, would not, I believe, object to this, since if this is not done then passed over officers who are selected under the provisions of H. R. 9097 must mark time in their present position until officers who are now, I repeat now, their juniors, pass over their heads.

A practical illustration of what will happen if this is not enacted follows:

In the squadron I now command two of my assistants have been selected for promotion. I have not been selected. Under present law my assistants will continue to be junior to me until they are promoted to Lieutenant Commander, which will be in about two years from now. During these two years I will be their senior. Under the proposed law should I be selected I still must wait until these officers pass over my head and then after they do I will be promoted. My recommended change would promote me first, since I am the senior and would promote them after me. To do less would mean that although I was selected under H. R. 9097 I would still have to wait until approximately 600 officers who are now my junior are promoted over me. This is the very thing Admiral Andrews wants to avoid, as stated in his remarks heretofore referred to.

I believe there is practically unanimous support of this change among officers of the Navy and I say this after discussion of this point with officers of all ranks, some selected and some not selected.

2. Mr. Vinson amended H. R. 9097 so that it is now to contain a proviso that Lieutenants now on the active list of the Navy who served under a commission in the Naval forces of the U. S. prior to Nov. 12, 1918, and who have over 21 years' service, are to be promoted to Lt. Commander upon retirement, but he also provided that officers so promoted were not to receive the pay of a Lt. Commander.

Since this was to parallel procedure enacted for officers of the Army under similar service, I believe it only fair that not only should they be promoted to Lt. Commander but that they should draw the pay of Lt. Commander. Mr. Vinson said that half a loaf was better than none, but after I left the witness stand officers in attendance at the hearings unanimously stated Mr. Vinson had given Naval Officers the wrong end of the loaf.

I sincerely hope the Committee will reconsider this action and that naval officers will be treated identically with Army officers in this respect.

Representative Hobbs condemned the present system of promotion, declaring that it had weakened morale in the Navy "incomparably and indescribably." He declared that the only way to correct the system was to "broaden the top temporarily" and then "reduce the intake." He criticized the bill as not "reducing the intake from the Naval Academy" and declared that the top should be temporarily broadened to give every officer "a new lease on life."

The Alabama Congressman criticized the present bill because it did not exclude medical records from the consideration of selection boards, because it did not provide for a permanent selection board composed of retired personnel who could devote their entire time all during

(Continued on Next Page)

### Admiral Dubose's Statement on Promotion

The text of the statement of Rear Adm. William B. DuBose, Chief Constructor of the Navy, before the House Naval Affairs Committee this week, follows:

I have been following the various proposals for Line personnel legislation that have been made within the past year and have considered the provisions of this bill as amended during the course of the hearings. It seems to me it could be easily amended so as to make its basic provisions applicable to the Construction Corps, or to any other Staff Corps that it may be desired to include within its scope. Such action would take care of a condition in the Construction Corps that in my opinion requires early remedial action.

The laws affecting Staff Corps promotions are the so-called Equalization Act of June 10, 1926 and the Amending Act of August 5, 1935. The Construction Corps in general, does not approve of the basic features of the 1926 Equalization Act and in previous hearings before this Committee I have so stated. I have no desire, however, at the present time to recommend or to attempt in any way to change the basic law as affecting Construction Corps promotions as covered by the two Acts I have mentioned. I hope at a later time to be able to present to the Committee, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, recommendations embodying major changes in the basic laws. I do feel, however, that the main provisions of the pending bill, H. R. 9097, should be made applicable to the Construction Corps. The House Naval Affairs Committee in reporting the 1926 Equalization Bill stated:

"The purpose of this bill is to provide (1) that staff corps officers shall have the same promotion, or the same opportunity for promotion, as officers of their own time in the line; (2) that qualified staff corps officers may be advanced at the same time as their qualified contemporaries in the line are promoted; and (3) that this parity of opportunity and penalty shall be maintained from the date of such staff corps officers' entry into the service to the date of separation therefrom."

I do not feel that the stated purpose of the 1926 bill has been accomplished and would point out that the failure to afford the anticipated equality of promotion and opportunity would be greater for officers of the staff corps if the pending bill, H. R. 9097 is enacted into law. I am referring to the essence of the bill which provides the "fitted" method of promotion. This bill would give Line Officers two ways to be promoted out of a rank; one as best fitted, the other as fitted. The present laws applying to the Staff Corps give such officers but one way of being promoted, namely, as best fitted. If the fitted method is of benefit to the Line part of the Navy, it would seem to be of equal benefit to the Staff Corps part of the Navy. In so far as concerns the Construction Corps of the Navy, I think the adoption of the fitted idea for that corps would prove of material benefit. The Construction Corps today is not adequate to properly handle the volume of work in hand, and with the increased volume of work that will follow from the enactment of the 20% increase Naval Bill, the present Corps of Naval Constructors will be still less able to satisfactorily handle the work required from them. We have not in the Construction Corps as yet lost the services of any officer as a result of forced retirement resulting from failure to be selected. The first such forced separation will, however, occur on July 1, 1939 unless the officer I refer to is selected by the next Selection Board. The loss of even one experienced officer will be seriously felt under existing and prospective conditions, and from July 1, 1939 on we are faced, under existing law, with a continued forced retirement of needed officers. This I maintain can ill be accepted by the Navy. The unsatisfactory conditions that I have in mind are particularly acute in the rank of Lieutenant Commander. The last Construction Corps Selection Board had presented for consideration the names of 30 officers; 10 were selected; 20 were left behind. One of these officers has since resigned and one will be retired in a few months. In addition to the 18 officers previously considered, the next Selection Board for the Construction Corps in the early part of 1939 will have the names of 19 new officers for consideration, making a total of 37 officers from whom it is estimated not more than 10 may be selected. We are confronted then with 20 officers in 1938 who could not be promoted and in 1939 with 27 officers who can not be promoted. This condition will not improve in future years under the operation of present law, and as I have stated, commencing with July, 1939, officers from this group will be involuntarily placed on the retired list. It is this condition that requires remedial action. Adoption of the fitted method will afford an opportunity to some of the 20 or 27 officers to be promoted to a higher rank. Generally speaking, they are all fitted for the duties that will be required of them and are certainly entitled to the same opportunity as corresponding groups of officers in the Line

of the Navy who may benefit from the fitted idea which is now being proposed for that branch of the Navy. It is, of course, true that the officers in question, with the exception of a possible maximum number of 3 a year, could be retained for some years as now provided by existing law. I submit, however, that to retain these fitted officers in a lower rank if 9097 passes would not result in equality of opportunity which was clearly stated to be the intention of Congress when the 1926 Equalization Bill was passed.

If the Committee desires to adopt the fitted promotion plan for the Construction Corps, I have prepared and will submit a draft of two new sections that could be added to the pending bill, the wording of these sections provides for the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps the same principle as is to be adopted for the Line.

I will briefly state the purpose of the proposed amendment. Section 16 definitely eliminates the Staff Corps from any previous provisions of the act and definitely provides that present law holds except for the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps where following sections do make changes.

Section 16(a) provides for best fitted selection exactly in accordance with the provisions of present law and contains provisions which correspond with similar provisions for the Line.

Section 16(b) provides for the selection of officers adjudged to be fitted, the procedure proposed being identical with that for the Line in preceding sections. The proviso in this section for an annual selection board is included because it may happen that there will be one or more years when no selection board would normally meet. This proviso would afford an opportunity one year later for officers who failed of selection as best fitted to go up as fitted.

Section 16(c) provides for the promotion of fitted officers with the new running mates they obtained when they failed of selection by the board that did not select them as best fitted.

Section 17 continues in effect present law governing retirement of staff officers except as modified in the following sub-sections.

Section 17(a) embodies the same idea as corresponding section for the Line of the Navy.

Section 17(b) provides for the continuation of fitted officers until 35 and 30 years' service in the ranks of Captain and Commander respectively, and limits the number of involuntary retirements of Captains to one annually.

A greater length of service is provided for fitted officers in the ranks of Commander and Captain than for the Line. Under present law, Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps Officers failing of selection are not retired until they have greater length of service than applies to the Line of the Navy. The present provisions applicable to the Line are 21 and 28 years' service in the ranks of Lieutenant Commander and Commander and for the two Corps mentioned the present provisions are for 25 and 30 years. The provisions in the amendment I am submitting provide 30 years' service for fitted Commanders, the same as now holds for Commanders, and 35 years' for fitted Captains. Under the provisions of present law, there is a limit on the number of Lieutenant Commanders and Commanders that may be involuntarily retired in any one year. These limits are:

	Lt. Comdrs.	Comdrs.
Construction Corps . . .	3	2
Civil Engineer Corps . . .	1	1

The proposed amendment contains a corresponding provision limiting the number of involuntary retirements from the rank of Captain, the limit being placed at one for each Corps. In connection with this matter of forced separations, I desire to invite the Committee's attention to the fact that the same reasons leading to elimination of officers from higher ranks thereby creating vacancies to which officers in lower ranks can be promoted do not hold in the Staff Corps as they do in the Line. This is due to the provisions of the Equalization Act. There is no such thing as a vacancy in any rank in any Staff Corps except in the rank of Rear Admiral. In other words, while there may be a total limit on the number of officers in the Corps, there is no limit as to the number of Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants of Commanders. Some separation of officers in higher ranks in advance of normal attrition is desirable, of course, for the purpose of permitting the entrance of young officers, but limiting the entrance of young officers, by such forced separations in the case of the Staff Corps should be and are now kept to a much lower number than necessarily holds for the Line.

Section 17(c) extends the 15 year retirement privilege to the Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps as is done in a preceding section for the Line of the Navy.

Section 17(d) extends to officers of the Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps who fail to pass the required physical examination for promotion after selection, the same privilege as is afforded Line Officers in a preceding section.



## Navy-Marine Corps Promotion

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the year if necessary to the consideration of officers' records "and the background of each case."

Representative Isaac, who followed him, advocated drastic revision of the existing system of promotion. He proposed: (1) heavy elimination in the grades of ensign and junior lieutenants by strict examinations rather than selection; (2) promotion to lieutenant commander and to commander by seniority with no other elimination than by the Naval Examining Board on examination for promotion; (3) selection for special promotion to captain and rear admiral, with from 10 to 30 per cent of the vacancies being filled this way and the remainder going up by seniority, no commanders or captains being forcibly retired until they were 60 years old.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 727)

Sept. 5, from Andalusia, Ala., to QM School, Phila., Pa., as student, Sept. 6.  
 Maj. Arthur H. Lee from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Sept. 1, to O. R., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Capt. Arthur Bliss, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 25.  
 Capt. Wray B. Avera from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, S. C., July 30.  
 Capt. William A. Walker, from Hawaiian Dept., to 30th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Capt. Homer W. Kiefer, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to ACT School, Maxwell Field, Ala., as student, Sept. 13.  
 Capt. William L. Kay, Jr., detailed in QMC, from La Fayette, Ind., to Ft. Knox, Ky., as student, to QM.  
 1st Lt. James F. Ammerman, from Ft. Sill, Okla., June 12, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
 Following 1st Lts., from Ft. Sill, Okla., to station indicated: Bernard Thielens to Ft. Lewis, Wash.  
 Roland C. Bower, Jr., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
 Cam Longley, Jr., to temp. duty Ft. Moultrie, S. C., thence to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, S. C., July 30.  
 Dwight E. Beach to 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.  
 William C. Bullock, 1st Obsr. Bat., Fort Bragg, N. C.  
 Charles R. Murray, 4th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Todd H. Slade, 4th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Charles A. Piddock, 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Richard Park, Jr., 3d FA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
 John R. Brindley, 3d FA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
 James A. Cain, Jr., 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.  
 Edward G. Shinkle, 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
 Samuel W. Horner, II, 16th FA, Ft. Myer, Va.  
 Joseph L. Cowhey, 68th FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.  
 Neil M. Wallace, 68th FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.  
 Frederick W. Ellery, 76th FA, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.  
 Daniel L. Hine, 77th FA, Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.  
 Joshua B. Messersmith, 77th FA, Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.  
 Robin G. Speiser, 80th FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Phillip H. Pope, 80th FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Dale E. Means, 83d FA, Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 George A. Carver, 84th FA, Ft. Riley, Kans.  
 William O. Darby, 84th FA, Ft. Riley, Kans.  
 Hugh W. Riley, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Arthur W. Blair, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
 Landon Head, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
 Robert Q. Brown, 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.  
 Frederick L. Carmichael, Jr., 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Harry C. Porter, 19th FA, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
 Charles P. Westpheling, 76th FA, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.  
 Paul W. Steinbeck, 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.  
 Horace K. Whalen, 16th FA, Ft. Myer, Va.  
 Walter F. Gallup, 68th FA, (Mech.), Ft. Knox, Ky.  
 Gordon W. Seaward, 76th FA, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.  
 Orland B. Troxel, Jr., 83d FA, Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 Francis G. Hull, 84th FA, Ft. Riley, Kans.  
 The following from FA School to organization indicated at Ft. Sill, Okla.:  
 1st FA—1st Lt. William J. Daniel, 1st Lt. John W. Ferris, 1st Lt. Francis Hill, 1st Lt. Lawler A. Mason, 1st Lt. Randolph B. Richard.  
 2nd FA—Capt. Thomas E. Meyer, 1st Lt. Leo W. Cather, 1st Lt. Daniel Parker, Jr., 1st Lt. Thomas J. Sands, 1st Lt. Philip H. Dwyer, Jr., 1st Lt. Myles W. Brewster, 1st Lt. William A. Harris, 1st Lt. Leslie H. Wyman.  
 3rd FA—1st Lt. John J. Davis, 1st Lt. George G. Garton, 1st Lt. Joseph F. Trent, 1st Lt. Harold S. Sundt and 1st Lt. Marcus Tappan, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 1st Cav. Div.,

Ft. Bliss, Tex.

The following first lieutenants from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty, San Francisco, sail S. F., July 8: William Y. Frenzel, Herbert C. Piapp, Tayloe S. Pollock, Herbert G. Sparrow.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDLERLAND, C. of CAC Following from Ft. Leavenworth, to Maxwell Field, Ala., AC Tactical School, as student: Maj. Donald L. Dutton, Capt. Darwin D. Martin, Capt. Cyrus Q. Shelton.  
 Capt. Arthur B. Nicholson, from Philippine Dept., to AC Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala., Sept. 13.

Capt. Matthew K. Deichmann, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to AC Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala., Sept. 13.

1st Lt. Severin R. Beyma, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., detailed in Ord. Dept., May 15, to Ordnance School, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., as student, May 15.

## INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF. Col. Erie M. Wilson, from Hawaiian Dept., to 41st Div., N. G., Portland, Ore.

Lt. Col. George W. Price, from Ft. Howard, Md., Aug. 15, to O. R. duty, 5th CA, Charleston, W. Va.

Lt. Col. Harrison McAlpine, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Historical Section, Army War College, D. C., sail S. F., Aug. 30.

Lt. Col. James L. Bradley, detailed GSC with troops, Sept. 7, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Pres. of S. F., sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

Lt. Col. Maurice L. Miller, from 29th Inf., to Infantry Board, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Robert K. Whitson, from Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20, to high schools, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Maj. Allen F. Kingman, from Ft. Leavenworth, Aug. 14, to AC Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala., as student.

Maj. Leo J. McCarthy, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., Sept. 1, to Nat. Gd., Hartford, Conn.

Maj. Lawrence A. Quinn, from New Haven, Conn., Aug. 15, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Maj. Clarke K. Fales, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., Sept. 1, to O. R., San Antonio, Tex.

Maj. Floyd C. Harding, from Clinton, S. C., to assist to QM, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Maj. Stuart K. Carswell, from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

Maj. Thomas A. Harris, from Lewisburg, W. Va., to O. R., Boise, Idaho, sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

Maj. William R. Bent, from Ft. Adams, R. I., Sept. 1, to Mich. State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Maj. Ralph Nemo, from State College, Pa., to O. R., Los Angeles, Calif., sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

Maj. Howard N. Scales, from Erie, Pa., May 1, to IGD, Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. Don M. Scott, from Ft. Benning, Ga., Aug. 15, to Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga.

Maj. George A. Jackson, from Panama Canal Dept., to 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.

Maj. Ira E. Ryder, from Ft. Wayne, Mich., Aug. 1, to Nat. Gd., Lancaster, Ohio.

Maj. Sidney C. Ferguson, from Denver, Colo., Aug. 20, to high schools, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Capt. James A. Boyers from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, May 15, to NG, Akron, Ohio.

Capt. Edward B. Jackson, from Ironwood, Mich., Aug. 31, to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Capt. James W. Newberry, from N. Y. City, N. Y., Sept. 1, to 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Capt. Charles H. Hart, Jr., prior orders amended, from Moscow, Idaho, to 7th Inf., Chilkoot Bks., Alaska.

Capt. John J. Baker, from Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 10, to 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Capt. Charles H. Condes, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F.

Capt. Willet J. Baird, from Wayne, Pa., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 1.

Capt. Harold A. Brown, from College Park, Ga., to 65th Inf., San Juan, Puerto Rico, sail Charleston, S. C., Sept. 24.

Capt. Antonio Segarra, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to 65th Inf., San Juan, Puerto Rico, sail N. Y., June 21.

Capt. Thomas R. Aaron, from Oak Ridge, N. C., to 65th Inf., San Juan, Puerto Rico, sail Charleston, S. C., Sept. 24.

Capt. Julian M. MacMillan, from Boston, Mass., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 1.

Capt. Earl L. Ringler, from Panama Canal Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Wynot R. Irish, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Panama Canal Dept., sail S. F., July 30.

Capt. Loyd D. Bunting, from Columbia, Tenn., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, S. C., Sept. 3.

Capt. John B. Peirce, detailed QMC, July 1, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Co. A, 5th QM Regt., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Paul J. Black, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, S. C., July 30.

Capt. Carlisle V. Allan, from Maxwell Field, Ala., to temp. duty, Governors Island, N. Y.,

thence to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 25.

Capt. Kent J. Nelson, from Hawaiian Dept., to 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Neb.

Capt. Kenneth Pierce, from Ft. Leavenworth, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 1.

Following from Panama Canal Dept., to station indicated after name:  
 Capt. James B. Colson, to 3d Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Capt. Wilson T. Douglas, to 3d Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Capt. James R. Hamilton, to 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Capt. Charles C. Higgins, to 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Neb.

Capt. Paul H. Mahoney, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Capt. Howard E. Pulliam, to 4th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont.

Capt. Roy Silverman, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. Richard L. Scott, to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Following from station after name to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., Sept. 1:  
 Capt. Robert C. Aloe, 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Capt. Oliver H. Prizer, 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Capt. Robert W. Stika, 2d Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich.

Following officers from Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to temp. duty, Governors Island, N. Y., thence to station indicated, sail N. Y., Aug. 25:

1st Lt. Richard K. Boyd, to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

1st Lt. Norman H. Lankenau, to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. John E. Mead, to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

1st Lt. Stilson H. Smith, Jr., to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

1st Lt. Charles E. Hoy, to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. Royal Reynolds, Jr., to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. Oral G. Willis, to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Following officers from Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to temp. duty, Ft. Moultrie, S. C., thence to station indicated, sail Charleston, S. C., July 18:

1st Lt. Van H. Bond, to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. Gunnar C. Carlson, to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

1st Lt. Howard H. Dudley, to 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.

1st Lt. Augustus G. Elegar, to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. George R. Walton, to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

2nd Lt. Chester M. Beaver, prior orders to Philippine Dept. revoked.

Following officers from Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to temp. duty, Ft. Moultrie, S. C., thence to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, July 30: 1st Lt. Morris K. Henderson and 1st Lt. Victor C. Huffsmith.

Following officers from Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to temp. duty, Ft. Moultrie, S. C., thence to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Sept. 3: 1st Lt. Claude M. Howard, 1st Lt. Thew J. Lee, Jr., 1st Lt. Russell W. Jenna, 1st Lt. Thomas T. Kilday, 1st Lt. John R. Kimmell, Jr., 1st Lt. Robert C. Kyser, 1st Lt. Erdmann J. Lowell.

1st Lt. Carl W. Kohls, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., for obs. and treatment.

1st Lt. Harold C. Brookhart, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 65th Inf., San Juan, Puerto Rico, sail Charleston, S. C., July 30.

1st Lt. William H. Craig, prior orders amended, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Frederick C. Cook, prior orders amended to 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo., instead of 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Frederick W. Coleman, 3rd, from 24th Inf., to Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as student, Sept. 10.

## AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC Maj. John M. McDonnell (Capt.), from Wright Field, Ohio, June 29, to Maxwell Field, Ala.

Maj. Lotha A. Smith, from Montgomery, Ala., to Hamilton Field, Calif., sail Charleston, S. C., July 18.

Maj. Lloyd Barnett (Capt.), from Philippine Dept., to Langley Field, Va.

Capt. Kenneth C. McGregor, temp. appointed to Maj., March 23.

Capt. Herbert K. Baisley, from Bolling Field, D. C., to Langley Field, Va., June 30.

1st Lt. Donald L. Patt, from Pasadena, Calif., to Wright Field, Ohio, sail S. F., July 30.

1st Lt. Frederick R. Dent, Jr., from Cambridge, Mass., to Materiel Div., Wright Field, Ohio.

1st Lt. Donald J. Keirn, from Ann Arbor, Mich., to Materiel Div., Wright Field, Ohio.

## TRANSFERS

Maj. Lester S. Ostrander, (Inf.), AGD, transferred to Adjutant General's Dept., April 7.

## PROMOTIONS

Maj. Howard M. Williamson, MC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. Francis J. Clune, MC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. Samuel D. Avery, MC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. William R. L. Reinhardt, MC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. (Capt.) Edwin F. Carey, AC, to Maj.

## WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. James E. Daly from Panama Canal Dept., to AGD, 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

W. O. Aldan C. Kelly from Baltimore, Md., to duty AGD, Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 10.

W. O. Pascal W. Rupert from Panama Canal Dept., to duty AGD, 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.

W. O. David Tiger from Atlanta, Ga., to AGD, Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Sept. 3.

W. O. Richard H. Fastnacht, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, May 26, to home to await retirement.

W. O. Gustav Klein, from Finance School, Wash., D. C., to duty with Finance Dept., Seattle, Wash., sail N. Y., June 10.

W. O. James C. Lewis, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to duty as asst. to QM, Barksdale Field, La., May 1.

W. O. Joseph J. Seidler, from Middletown, Pa., to FD, San Juan, Puerto Rico, sail N. Y., June 21.

W. O. Jaime Gonzalez, from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to FD, Middletown Air Depot, Pa.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN Retirement of following enlisted men at station indicated, April 30, is announced:

Mr. Sgt. Alexander Lutkewitz, Army Band, Ft. Humphreys, D. C.

1st Sgt. Thomas Maloyo, Jr., Inf., (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

Mr. Sgt. Peter L. Duffy, ROTC, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1st Sgt. William Miller, CAC, Ft. Mills, P. I.

Corp. Gregorio Alcaras, Inf., (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

Pvt. 1st Selfelo Cerbolles, Band, 16th CAC, Ft. Ruger, Hawaii, with rank of Sgt.

Cpl. Maximo Baguyot, Company L, 45th Inf., Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

Cpl. Richard C. Boyan, 51st Ord. Company, Delaware Ord. Depot, Pedricktown, N. J., with rank of Captain.

Pvt. 1st Marquis L. Lashley, QMC, Jefferson Bks., Mo., with rank of Sgt.

Cpl. Alejo Reles, FA, Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

1st Sgt. Juan Fernando, CE (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

## ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty With AC

2nd Lt. Bernard Cecil Rose, Air-Res., from Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., April 26.

## Two Weeks Active Duty

Maj. Carleton Brown Shaffer, Engr.-Res., to Phila. Engr. Procurement Dist., April 24.

Capt. John Francis Ploeger, Engr.-Res., to Phila. Engr. Procurement Dist., Phila., Pa., April 24, to Pittsburgh Engr. Procurement Dist., April 30.

1st Lt. Philip Dennett Grover, Sig.-Res., to Chicago Sig. Corps Procurement Dist., April 17.

1st Lt. Paul Frankel Reed, Ord.-Res., to Springfield Armory, Mass., April 24.

Following captains Ord.-Res., to New York, N. Y., Ordnance District Office: Wayne Weeks Cowan, Myron Edward Doucette, Timothy Nutting Holden.

Following captains Spec.-Res., to Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., for training under direction of Maj. Lewis B. Hershey, GSC: Irving Warren Hart, Benjamin Randolph Howell, William Seward Hiff, Jr., Maj. Gordon Snow, Capt. William Hart, Capt. Alfred Fisher Brannan, 1st Lt. Francis Valentine Keessling, Jr.

Capt. George Harold Baker, Spec.-Res., to Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., May 1.

Capt. Richard Harold M. Pearson, Engr.-Res., to Phila. Engr. Procurement Dist.

Capt. Franklin Haylander Dewey, Chem.-Res., to office of Chief of CWS, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Clarence Bartow Drennon, Chem.-Res., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Robert Hall Young, Air-Res., to Office of Asst. Secretary of War.

## PROMOTION OF RESERVES

1st Lt. Lillard Parker Miller, Inf.-Res., to Capt., April 11.

1st Lt. Clark Austin Barker, Cav.-Res., to Capt., April 13.

1st Lt. Forrest Hall King, QM-Res., to Capt., April 13.

1st Lt. Francis George Lang, Cav.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Tom Louis Taylor, FA-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Jack Cozy Altman, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

## Wright Brothers Medal

Mr. Richard V. Rhode, Aeronautical Engineer on the staff of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, has been awarded The Wright Brothers Medal for 1937 for his "new contributions to existing knowledge of the aeronautic art," it was announced this week by the Society of Automotive Engineers.



## Personals

2nd Lt. and Mrs. Laurence J. Ellert, AO, USA, stationed at Wheeler Fld., T. H., announce the birth of a son, Laurence Bernard, II, on Tuesday, March 1, 1938, at the Station Hospital, Schofield Bks., T. H. He is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Bernard Ellert of Beechhurst, Long Island, New York and of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher M. McKeever of Brooklyn and Huntington, N. Y. On his father's side he is the great, great, great grandson of Philip Barton Key, Member of Congress from Maryland from 1807 to 1815, who was the uncle of Francis Scott Key, author of the National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Maj. Albert B. Jones, CE, having reported to the Chief of Engineers, has been assigned to duty as Assistant to the Chief of the Civil Division, Office, Chief of Engineers.

General and Mrs. Malin Craig, C. of S., USA, were dinner guests, April 14, of Miss Caroline S. Woodruff, who entertained in Washington. The company included Representative and Mrs. Charles A. Plumley, of Vermont; Col. and Mrs. Joseph Fairbanks, Dr. and Mrs. Willard Givens, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Husband and Miss Charl Ormond Williams.

Miss Sally Holmes, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ralston Holmes, USN, who has been in Egypt with a State Department conference group, landed in New York, April 14. She will come to Washington, D. C., to remain a week before going to Philadelphia to be bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Hester Lanning and Dr. D. S. Pepper on April 23.

Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Woods (MC), USN, gave a small cocktail party Tuesday at their home at the Naval Hospital in Annapolis, in honor of Mrs. Benjamin Hutchinson, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goodrich Crane gave a dance tonight at Model Farm, Dalton, Mass., in honor of Major and Mrs. Horace Harding, Inf., USA, who left April 10 for Honolulu. Major Harding has been assigned to an army post in Hawaii for two years.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John J. Bartholdi were hosts in San Diego, April 3, at an informal supper party in their home, one of a series that they are giving. Guests at the supper party included Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Duane, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Bert Peoples, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Fletcher, Lt. and Mrs. H. E. Brown, Comdr. and Mrs. Shelling, Miss Helene Richards, Comdr. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. H. B. Herty.

The climax of Army Day celebrations in and about New London, Conn., was the dinner held in honor of Maj. Gen. M. B. Payne by New London Chapter No. 58 National Sojourners at the roof garden of the Mohican Hotel. Over 250 members of the commissioned forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and National Guard, and Reserve Forces were among those attending, the Army delegation from Ft. Wright at Fishers Island being brought across Long

Island Sound through a blinding snow storm by the Coast Guard.

This is the second outstanding performance of the Coast Guard since at the preceding 1937 Army Day celebration the Coast Guard brought the Army through one of the worst fogs Long Island Sound has ever experienced.

Lt. Comdr. T. G. W. Settle, USN, of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, USS Augusta, plans to sail from Asiatic Station April 22 aboard the SS President Adams for New York via the Suez Canal. Commander Settle, with Mrs. Settle and their son, Tommy, expects to arrive in New York about June 11, going directly to Newport, his new station.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology this week announced the names of students whose high scholastic standing puts them on the "dean's list." Included on the list is Lloyd B. Magruder, Jr., son of Col. Lloyd Burns Magruder and Mrs. Magruder (née Mary Blue Hull of Savannah, Ga.). Mr. Magruder is the holder of an Army and Navy Scholarship.

Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, widow of Admiral R. E. Coontz, USN, and her daughter, Bertha Coontz, will leave Bremerton, Wash., on April 29, to go to Jefferson City, Mo., to see the portrait of her late husband, which has recently been placed in the State Capitol. The portrait of Admiral Coontz was painted by H. Mercer Orwig, of St. Louis. The State of Missouri has also appropriated money for portraits of Admiral Willard, USN, and General Crowder.

Robert J. Coontz, of Bristol, Tenn., son of the late Lt. Kenneth L. Coontz, and grandson of Admiral Coontz, will meet them at Jefferson City, and accompany them to St. Louis, and Hannibal, Mo.

Mrs. Coontz and her daughter expect to come to Washington, D. C., where they will visit Mrs. Sallie L. Ball, of McLean, Va.

Mrs. Coontz and her daughter will return to Bremerton early in June.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harriman, wife of Captain Harriman, CAC, USA, has returned to Ft. Barrancas, Florida, after undergoing a major operation at the Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Ralph E. Davis, USMC, and their daughter, Layne, have just returned to New Orleans, La., after a ten day motor trip to Miami, Fla. En route they stopped at Lake Wales, Fla., to visit Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews, USMC-Ret.

Brig. Gen. Karl Truesdell, USA, was tendered a ceremonious farewell at Governors Island Wednesday when he departed from the post where he had been post commander of Ft. Jay and regimental commander of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry until his recent elevation from colonel.

As General Truesdell prepared to board the Army ferry for New York, his old regiment, the Sixteenth Infantry, New York's Own, stood at attention while the regimental band of the Sixteenth Infantry played stirring martial music and officers of his old command said farewell and extended their best wishes for continued success.

General Truesdell has been assigned by the War Department as brigade commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade at Ft. Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill.

## Favor Promotion Bill

The Senate Naval Committee this week reported legislation to promote officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who had made their number for advancement when the selection system was extended to the lower ranks in the Navy and to the Marine Corps and were denied advancement as the result of the change. The bill is not opposed by the Navy Department.

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MISS INA DILLARD RUSSELL daughter of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and Mrs. Richard Brevard Russell, whose engagement to Capt. J. K. Stacy, QM-Res., has been announced.

## Weddings and Engagements

Mrs. Frederic W. Beckman and Mr. Fred Lloyd Richards have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Muriel, to Mr. Francis Warren Pershing, son of General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States. The wedding will be held Friday, April 22, at 4:30 o'clock in Saint Thomas' Church, New York City. A reception will follow.

General Pershing, who has been making remarkable progress from his critical illness at Tucson, Ariz., will attend the wedding. He is planning to leave Tucson tomorrow, April 17, for New York.

Col. and Mrs. Innis Palmer Swift, Cav., USA, of Ft. Bliss, Tex., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sally Genevieve, to 2nd Lt. Ralph Edward Haines, Jr., Cav., USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Edward Haines, CAC, of Washington, D. C. The wedding is to take place in June.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Virginia Lanigan, of Riverdale, N. Y., to 2nd Lt. Arthur Oberbeck, CE, now stationed at Ft. Belvoir, Va. The wedding will take place in September.

Miss Lanigan is a graduate of the Academy of the Holy Child and the Harriette Melissa Mills School of New York. Lieutenant Oberbeck was graduated from the United States Military Academy last June.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and Mrs. Richard Brevard Russell have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ina Dillard Russell, to Capt. J. K. Stacy, QM-Res., now on active duty in Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Miss Russell is a sister of Senator Richard Brevard Russell, Jr., and of Mrs. Gordon Green, wife of Lt. Col. Gordon Green, Ord.-Res., and resides in Washington, D. C.

The engagement was informally announced at the annual spring festival of Phi Delta Delta, international legal sorority, of which the bride-elect is a member, at the Sulgrave Club, in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Landon of Baltimore, Md., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Rosalyn, to Comdr. Leon B. Scott, USN, at Westerly, R. I., on April 6.

Miss Elizabeth Jane Kearns, who will become the bride of Aviation Cadet Clyde

Muirhead, Jr., USN, this June, was the surprised guest of honor at a desert bridge party and shower, April 6, given by Mrs. Clem Stose and her daughter, Mrs. John J. Flachsenhar in the Stose residence, 3045 Goldsmith St., Point Loma, R. I. Miss Kearns was presented with an after dinner coffee service elaborately wrapped in cellophane and tied with a corsage.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Woodley announce the engagement of their daughter, Priscilla to 1st Lt. Charles F. Tank, CE, USA. Miss Woodley is a graduate of Wellesley College. Lieutenant Tank, class of 1934 of the United States Military Academy, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Tank of Syracuse, N. Y. The date of the wedding has been set for June 6.

An announcement of wide interest in naval circles, as well as in civilian ones, is that of the engagement of Miss Helen Sheldon, daughter of Capt. Luther Sheldon (MC), USN, to John F. Taggart, of Washington, D. C. The wedding is scheduled for the latter part of the month at Portsmouth, Va., where Captain Sheldon is attached to the Naval Hospital.

The marriage of Mrs. Rosalie Harwood Finlayson, of Windsor Farms, Richmond, Va., to Comdr. Robert Ogden Glover, USN, Newport, R. I., will take place, Easter Monday at 11 a. m., at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in Washington, D. C. The Rev. Father Thomas J. Crowley will officiate.

## Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Woman's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Ave., Northwest, Washington, D. C.")

Annapolis—The meeting of the Naval Academy Womens' Club was held on Monday afternoon in Isherwood Hall. The speakers were members of the club. Mr. R. W. Graham gave an interesting review of Dale Carnegie's book, "How to Win Friends and Influence People." Mr. A. B. Grove reviewed "The Rains Came" by Louis Bromfield. Mrs. J. N. Johnson gave her experiences as a newspaper reporter on the Chicago Tribune before and during the world war.

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## Posts and Stations

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 14, 1938

Miss Mary Elizabeth Yale Maxwell, daughter of Mrs. Leita Chapin Maxwell and Lt. Col. Charles Lee Maxwell, MC, USA, left Washington April 15, for a round of parties at West Point over the week end. She was accompanied by Miss Jean Hufford, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Glenn Hufford, Inf., USA, of Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. Later she will be the guest of the Huffords at Ft. Hamilton.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Mark Bristol, USN-Ret., have as a guest Mrs. Irving Chase, of Waterbury, Conn., who is en route to her home from Palm Beach, Mrs. Chase will be in Washington for several days.

Mrs. Harralson Frix arrived the end of the week from her home in Miami, Fla., to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William J. Butler, USN-Ret., in their home in Chevy Chase, Md.

Col. and Mrs. Rene E. De R. Hoyle, FA, USA, were dinner hosts April 8, to a group of their civilian and Army friends.

Attractive additions to residential and service circles are Col. and Mrs. James F. Hall, USA-Ret., who arrived recently from the West Coast. For their stay in the Capital, the Halls have taken an apartment.

Maj. and Mrs. Frank J. McSherry (CAC), GAC, entertained informally for dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph E. Haines, CAC, USA, who have just returned from a tour of duty in Honolulu.

Comdr. and Mrs. Benjamin Soule Gantz (BC), USN, entertained at a dinner party April 9 at their residence on the Arlington Ridge in Virginia. The party was in honor of Commander Gantz's brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Elwin Gantz of Washington.

Tuesday evening Commander and Mrs. Gantz were hosts at dinner again.

Week-ending in Washington from Annapolis were Lt. and Mrs. William Graham, USN, who stayed with Lt. and Mrs. A. R. Quinn, USN.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury, MC, USA, who have many friends in Washington, arrived yesterday by motor from New York City and for a stay of a week or two. Colonel Pillsbury is stationed at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and he and Mrs. Pillsbury sailed from there last week on the S. S. Virginia for a spring visit in this country.

Maj. William C. Lee, Inf., USA, of Kansas, is in Washington.

### WEST POINT, N. Y.

April 14, 1938

Maj. and Mrs. Joseph W. Tate entertained at a buffet luncheon, on Sunday, at their home in Kingston, N. Y. Among those from West Point attending were Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chaucey L. Fenton, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harris Lyons, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald A. Counts, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert B. Hill, Lt. Col. Herman Beukema, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred M. Greenther, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Welkert, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Dabney, Maj. and Mrs. James L. Hayden and Lt. and Mrs. John A. Berry, Jr.

Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter were the week-end guests of Mrs. William A. Jameson, of New York.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jacob L. Devers have as their guests this week Mrs. Devers' sister, Mrs. Charles W. Smith, of Washington, and Mrs. George Barringer, also of Washington. Their week-end guests will be Col. and Mrs. Allen Kimball, of Philadelphia.

Col. and Mrs. William E. Morrison will be the guests over Easter of Mrs. William N. Beach, of Great Neck, L. I.

Mrs. Bessie Edson, of Washington, was the guest this week of her son-in-law and daughter, Chaplain and Mrs. H. Fairfield Butt.

Col. Henry C. Davidson, of Washington, was a guest this week of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Welkert.

Capt. and Mrs. Oscar G. Fegan will pass this week end in Annapolis, Md., as the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Howard H. McLeary.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald A. Counts had as their guest over the week end Miss Barbara White, of New York.

Col. and Mrs. Robert E. Boyers, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be the guests over Sunday of Lt. and Mrs. John S. Upham, Jr.

Lt. and Mrs. Alexander Graham will have as their week-end guests Miss George Ann Smith, of Washington, and Miss Barbara Benson, of New York.

Mrs. Roger Harrison and her daughter, Miss Virginia Harrison, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., will be the guests during the Easter holidays of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Omar N. Bradley.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. House have visiting them this week Mrs. House's mother, Mrs. Edward W. Sherman, of Floral Park, L. I., and Mrs. Henry W. Baker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Stanley Reinhardt were the week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. George DeGraaf, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Eleanor Parmy 3d and her sons, Lea and Wolcott, departed this week for Wash-

ington where they will pass the holidays as the guests of Mrs. Parmy's mother, Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg. Mr. and Mrs. Eleanor Parmy, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., arrived on the post Friday to be the guests of their son, Captain Parmy.

Capt. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Jr., were the guests for several days of Mrs. Holbrook's parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John Herr, of Washington.

Mrs. Thomas M. Watlington, Jr., and her children, Mary Clare and Tommy, will pass the Easter holidays with Mrs. Watlington's parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edgar T. Conley, at their home in Silver Spring, Md.

### ANNAPOLIS, MD.

April 12, 1938

Rear Adm. and Mrs. T. Long who have been living in France for several years are the guests of Mrs. Long's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest McKee at their home on Porter Road.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown entertained at dinner on Saturday night in honor of Professor John M. S. Allison, of Yale University, and Mr. Brooks, his assistant.

Mrs. Robert, widow of Gen. Henry M. Robert, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter Professor and Mrs. Clarence Vernon Fowler.

Mrs. Bigelow, wife of Lt. James Bigelow was hostess at a luncheon on Wednesday, at the Open Door Tea Room on Maryland Avenue.

Mrs. Stoddard, wife of Lt. Gordon M. Stoddard gave a bridge luncheon on Thursday, at the Officers' Club in honor of Mrs. Southworth, wife of Lt. Harrison B. Southworth. Those winning prizes were: Meedames Byron S. Anderson, Louis B. McGregor, Jr., T. M. Vincent, Francis J. Grandfield, Harold F. Denarth and Henry O. Hansen.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip P. Welch gave a cocktail party on Sunday afternoon at their home on Maryland Avenue. Among the guests were Miss Katherine Nelson del Valle, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Pedro del Valle, of Washington, D. C., and her fiancée Mr. John Wesley Jones, of the Foreign Service.

Miss Eleanor Tomb, daughter of Rear Adm. J. Harvey Tomb is visiting her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. William Victor Tomb.

Lt. and Mrs. Wayne Humphreys were guests at a cocktail party on Saturday, given by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William E. Sullivan at the Army and Navy Club in Washington.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

April 5, 1938

Right was done by "Our Little Nell," virtue triumphed once again and the Villain was enthusiastically blessed at the Officers' Club in the Presidio last Friday night.

The occasion for the mad cheering was the presentation of the thrilling old melodrama and olio by a cast of the Presidio's star amateur performers.

Practically officer and his wife who wasn't in the cast was present to see that Nell and her Jack were blissfully united, and many of the Peninsula's retired Army and Navy set joined them. They were seated at small tables and were served beer, lemonade, pretzels and popcorn while the legendary story of the trials and tribulations of Young Love was dramatically unfolded before their eyes.

Lt. Robert Fergusson directed the play, and in the cast were Mrs. Robert Strauss, as Nell; Lt. Perry Bruce Griffith, her hero; Lt. Jack Daly, the black-guard villain; Mrs. Harry Schwarze as Grandma; Mrs. William Youngs as Lolly, the neighbor; Lt. Mathew V. Pothier, the mill-owner; Miss Janet Youngs, his daughter; Lt. Fergusson, the Sheriff; and Sonya, the Barnes' Great Dane, as Sonya the bloodhound.

Songs by Lieutenant and Mrs. Pothier and Miss Betty Jean Scabury, dancing by Barbara Stockton and Norma Shotwell, and selections by the enlisted men's glee club kept the audience cheering between acts.

After the performance, the guests remained for a few hours of dancing. Several supper parties preceded the play. Captain and Mrs. Frank J. Thompson and Captain and Mrs. Frank G. Trew entertained a group for supper in the Thompsons' quarters, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Fergusson were hosts to 17 guests at a buffet supper in their quarters.

### LONG BEACH, CALIF.

April 10, 1938

Mrs. Roland Brainard, wife of Captain Brainard, Chief of Staff to Admiral Kibbutz, Battle Force Commander, was hostess at an informal luncheon Thursday in Pacific Coast Club for fourteen service set friends. Navy matrons were guests of Mrs. H. Kent Hewitt, wife of Captain Hewitt, at a small luncheon Friday in Coast Club.

Prior to her departure for the Orient, intimate friends assembled to say farewell to Mrs. Theodore Fauntz at a party given in Coast Club by Mrs. Fred J. Leatherman, wife of Lieutenant Leatherman, USS Lexington. Mrs. Fauntz boarded the transport Henderson at San Francisco for the voyage to the Philippines, where she will join her husband, who

has recently been assigned to land duty at Cavite, P. I.

Mrs. Dwight Agnew and Mrs. Thomas J. Oberrender, Jr., were co-hostesses at a tea in the Agnew home given in honor of Mrs. F. M. Gambacorta, wife of Ensign Gambacorta, USS Nevada. Presiding over the tea urns were Mrs. Robert Threshie, wife of Lieutenant Commander Threshie, and Mrs. E. B. McMillan, wife of Lieutenant McMillan. Calling between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m. were Misses A. L. Bowser, R. W. Gruelick, E. C. Forsyth, J. M. Ocker, Isalah Oich, Richard Hartung, Hardy V. Hughens, John G. Blanche, Jr., James P. Forsander, D. F. Frey, J. B. Griggs, Jr., David Mitchell, G. H. Potter, Joseph Renn, V. B. Tate, F. J. Wedell, Frederick L. Riefkohl and Miss Jane Phillips.

While Lieutenant Oberrender is with the fleet aboard USS Nevada, Mrs. Thomas Olin Oberrender, Jr., is visiting in Coronado and will go to San Francisco soon to be the house guest of her mother, Mrs. J. E. Colthurat. Upon the return of Lieutenant Oberrender, she will join him at San Diego, where the officer is to have duty as Chief Engineer on the destroyer Hull.

Mrs. Arthur Manning and her twin sons, who recently celebrated their first birthday, have been spending several weeks in Long Beach as house guest of her mother, Mrs. Louis J. Gillespie, while Lieutenant Manning is with the fleet on maneuvers. Mrs. Manning, a Long Beachite, is kept busy accepting invitations to social affairs given by friends.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Maynard Cooke, Jr., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Louise, to C. Fulton Field of Long Island and Long Beach. A popular member of the younger social set, Miss Cooke is facing a round of gaiety prior to the wedding, for which the date has not yet been set.

Mrs. John F. Madden and Mrs. Valvin Sinclair were recent house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Paul F. Blackburn in their quarters at the Naval Training Station, San Diego. Husbands of the two guests, Lieutenants Madden and Sinclair, had duty some years ago at Coco Solo, under Captain Blackburn and the hosts and their guests enjoyed talking over those days.

### SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

April 11, 1938

Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Pletter, USA-Ret., were hosts at a dinner party Saturday evening in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Harlie H. Brown, USN-Ret., as a farewell before the latter left

(Continued on Next Page)

## OLD KING COLE WAS A SOUR OLD SOUL!



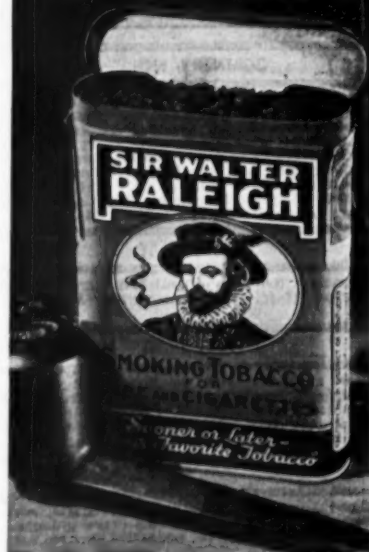
HIS STINKO PIPE MIXTURE knocked out everyone but the court jester, who pleaded: "Just clean that pipe of yours and switch to the Brand of Grand Aroma."



"IT DOES SMELL GOOD!" the King agreed, after he puffed those mild, ripe burleys in Sir Walter. "Give this man half my kingdom, and get me another 2-ounce tin!"

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## Posts and Stations SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

on a two months' motor trip to the east.  
Capt. John D. Manchester, (MC), USN, 11th Naval District Medical Officer, left on Wednesday on a two weeks' trip to Mexico City and other points of interest.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John J. Bartholdi, USN, are giving a series of Sunday night suppers. At their latest their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Fletcher, USA-Ret., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John M. Scheilling, USN-Ret., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Duane, USN, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Bert R. Peoples, (SC), USN, Lt. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Harold B. Herty, Comdr. Spencer Lewis, USN, Miss Helene Richards and Mr. and Mrs. William Stephens Grooch. Mr. Grooch is the author of "Skyways to Asia."

Lt. (jg) Herbert J. Ray, USN, who flew a plane from Norfolk, Va., has been the house guest of Mrs. Ray's mother, Mrs. Minnie E. Bayless, before piloting a plane from Los Angeles back to Norfolk.

Capt. John B. Day, USA-Ret., here from Charleston, S. C., and his mother, Mrs. Horace B. Day, motored to San Francisco the past week for a few days' visit.

San Diego Chapter, National Sojourners, observed Army Day Wednesday evening with a dinner at the San Diego Club, with Maj. Gen. Harold B. Fluke, USA-Ret., as speaker. The committee in charge of arrangements was headed by Brig. Gen. George D. Moore, USA-Ret.

Lt. Col. Ward E. Duval, CAC, USA, was the speaker before the Republican Women's Federation at the San Diego Hotel at the Army Day luncheon.

Capt. and Mrs. Jesse B. Gay, USN-Ret., are spending some time in the Hawaiian Islands.

## NORFOLK, VA.

April 14, 1938

Mrs. William H. Pashley, wife of Captain Pashley, in command of the USS Arkansas, entertained Friday, April 8, at an informal luncheon at her home on Westmoreland Ave. Covers were laid for six.

One of the most delightful events of the week was the fortnightly dinner dance given at the Officers' Club at the Naval Base. Among those who entertained preceding the dance were Comdr. and Mrs. Earl W. Morris who were hosts at a dinner at the club. Covers were laid for twenty-four, and the guests included Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert E. Davenport, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edgar R. Winckler, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walton B. Pendleton, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Melvin F. Talbot, Lt. and Mrs. Earl K. Van Swearingen, Lt. and Mrs. William F. Franklin, Lt. and Mrs. Louis A. Reinken, Lt. and Mrs. Reuben E. Wagstaff, Lt. and Mrs. Paul E. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Walke, Jr., and Lt.

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## TO SUBLET

Attractive two room furnished apartment in Fairfax Hotel—very reasonable—Apartment 117.

## FOR RENT

New moderate size summer cottage fully equipped, including two car garage with dormitory and bath above, delightfully situated near Bay. Jamestown, Rhode Island. Write Box CT, Army and Navy Journal.

## REAL ESTATE

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Frederick W. Purdy and Ens. James W. Whaley.

Lt. and Mrs. Yates Stirling 3rd also entertained preceding the dance at a cocktail party at their home in the Glencove Apartments, followed by a dinner at the Club. The guests numbered ten.

Lt. and Mrs. E. Judson Davis entertained at a buffet supper at their quarters at the Naval Base, preceding the dance. Their guests numbered twelve.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Charlton were hosts at a dinner party Tuesday evening, April 15, at their home in the Navy Yard. The guests numbered twelve.

Comdr. and Mrs. M. J. Aston entertained at a dinner party Saturday evening, April 2, at their home on Harrington Ave.

Lt. and Mrs. Otis C. Gregg were hosts at a dinner party Saturday evening, April 2, at their cottage on Pocahontas Drive in honor of Lieutenant Gregg's sister, Mrs. Frank Hubbard of Washington, D. C., who is their guest.

## Oppose Bandmasters' Bill

The War Department vigorously opposed the bill (HR 4947), to give commissioned rank to band leaders, in a hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee this week. No testimony was given by the advocates of the bill at this week's hearings they having presented their case last June.

The committee did not act on the measure.

Principal witness was Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Gasser, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, who said, in part:

The War Department's objections to any legislation which will confer or authorize a commissioned grade for band leaders can be summed up very briefly as follows:

First, the position of band leader in charge of 28 enlisted men does not warrant a commissioned officer.

Second, bandmen are already being paid a larger sum, proportionately, than any other similar organization of enlisted men.

Third, the Army is urgently in need of additional commissioned officers but considers it unnecessary and uneconomical to assign commissioned grade to band leaders.

If the proposed bill should be enacted into law, the effect would be to change the present designation of band leaders in the Army to bandmaster and give commissions to bandmasters in the Regular Army and National Guard, one as major (chief bandmaster) and the others as captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants respectively, depending upon their length of active service as band leaders. The majority of our Regular Army band leaders would, by reason of 10 years' band leader service, jump from the grade of warrant officer to that of captain.

As you know, the War Department has consistently opposed all bills intended to confer commissioned grade upon band leaders. Since 1926, eight separate House bills to commission Army band leaders have been reported upon adversely by the War Department. In 1928, Senate bill 750, which was passed by the Congress, was vetoed by the President on the ground that "there is no requirement in the military service for leaders of bands to be given a commissioned status. There should be such a requirement before the added cost which this bill contemplates is imposed permanently upon the taxpayer. . . . The Secretary of War is opposed to this legislation on the ground that it does not serve to meet a need in the military service nor operate to improve that service. . . . As further indicative of the attitude of the President with regard to legislation to commission band leaders of the Army, reference is made to the fact that the Bureau of the Budget has advised the War Department that the present bill H. R. 4947 would not be in accord with the program of the President.

There are at present 78 active Regular Army regimental bands distributed among the various arms as follows: Engineer 5, Cavalry 10, Field Artillery 9, Coast Artillery Corps 15, Infantry 30, total 78. Four of these bands, stationed in the Philippine Islands, are Philippine Scout bands. In addition, there are 5 special bands authorized by Congress—The Army Band, the Command and General Staff School Band, the Medical Field Service School Band, the Signal Corps Band, and the United States Military Academy Band. Army regimental bands are separate organizations commanded by regimental adjutants and attached for administration to one of the companies of the regiment. The leaders of Army bands other than The Army Band stationed in Washington, D. C., and the Philippine Scout bands, are warrant officers. Under special provisions of law, the warrant-officer band leader of The Army Band receives the base pay and allowances of a captain of the Army in the third pay period, plus longevity pay provided for an officer, during his tenure of office as band leader of The Army Band. The leader of The Army Band stationed in Washington is available to advise the War Department in matters relating to the bands.

## GHQ Air Force Maneuvers

Secretary of War Woodring announced April 14 the approval of detailed plans submitted by the Commanding General, General Headquarters Air Force, Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, for extensive GHQ Air Force maneuvers in the northeastern section of the United States during the month of May.

The approved plan calls for the transfer by air of more than 2300 men of the Army Air Corps from their normal home stations to the maneuver area.

The 1st Wing, GHQ Air Force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, AC, will transfer 1,091 men from west coast stations in their tactical airplanes and in their transport squadron consisting of 18 B-18 bombers converted temporarily to transport use.

The 3rd Wing, GHQ Air Force, commanded by Brig. Gen. F. L. Martin, AC, will transport 625 men in the planes of the 2nd Attack Group, augmented by two transport squadrons. One of these transport squadrons will be equipped with 11 C-33 transports and the other with 8 B-18 converted transports.

The 2nd Wing, GHQ Air Force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad will transport 600 men by air in their tactical bombardment aircraft supplemented by a transport squadron equipped with 8 B-18s.

The General Headquarters Air Force maneuvers for the northeastern section of the United States have been devised not only to give a variety of large scale tactical problems for practical solution, but to test recently revised tables of organization for Air Base establishments, which are set up and equipped to free tactical units from the burden of messing, housing, maintenance and other routine ground tasks, thus giving fighting squadrons tactical mobility and facilitating their transfer on short notice to any section of the country.

Temporary ground bases will be established at 21 airports in the northeastern section of the United States. Four hundred thirteen motor vehicles will be organized into combat trains to supplement air transport in the movement of supplies and provisions to these temporary air bases.

The approved supply plans, the War Department pointed out, indicate the magnitude of the May Maneuvers since airplanes engaged in tactical exercises and transport will consume more than 300,000 gallons of gasoline during that period, and more than 3,000,000 pounds of freight and supplies, including fuel and lubricants, will be transferred by air on the metal wings of Army planes incident to these maneuvers. The exercises will be participated in by 517 Air Corps officers and 2,633 enlisted men of the Army Air Corps, and will involve more than 200 modern Army planes which will fly over one million two hundred thousand miles.

Movement of advance units and supply echelons to the temporary bases will begin about April 27. Complete movement of tactical units into the maneuver area will be completed during the first week in May. Thereafter units will remain in the field until May 17 when transfer of personnel and supplies will begin to home stations. All tactical units involved in these maneuvers are expected to be returned to their normal Air Corps stations not later than May 30.

The General Headquarters Air Force staff which will supervise these training exercises under General Andrews' direction, will consist of:

Col. W. H. Frank, AC, Chief of Staff.  
Lt. Col. Ralph Cousins, AC, G-1 (Personnel).  
Maj. James P. Hodges, AC, G-2 (Intelligence).

Col. W. G. Kilner, AC, G-3, (Plans and Training).

Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, G-4 (Supply).

Locations of the various units during the maneuvers were printed on page 692 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 9. Since then, however, the maneuver station of the 2nd Wing Headquarters has been changed from Seagrit, N. J., to Middletown, Pa., due to unsatisfactory flying conditions.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

## Opposes Apartment Quarters

Construction of separate houses rather than apartments in building quarters for officers and petty officers of the Navy and Marine Corps was favored by the House Naval Affairs Committee this week, as approval was given to a \$3,992,057 Navy shore construction program.

Following some discussion of the types of quarters in use, the committee declared an informal policy that wherever sufficient land is available, houses rather than apartments should be established. An amendment to the present bill providing separate units instead of apartments at the Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., was adopted and later dropped when it was discovered that sufficient land could not be obtained.

The committee refused to approve authorization for the proposed new \$15,000,000 Naval Supply Base on San Francisco Bay, pending further investigation of available sites, and Chairman Vinson appointed a subcommittee consisting of Representatives O'Connell, D. of R. I., Magnuson, D. of Wash., Hamilton, D. of Va., Maas, R. of Minn., Mott, R. of Ore., and Brewster, R. of Me. to visit the West Coast and report back to the committee as to the several sites presented.

The Navy Department has approved location of the base at Oakland and asked for funds for the project in the bill it sent to Congress last year. The Senate, however, in passing the bill, left out the item and the House committee refused to restore it this week. In reporting the Senate bill, moreover, the House committee struck out provision for six barracks buildings at Parris Island, S. C., which had been added by the Senate, but for which there is no budget authorization.

## Rations To Cavalry By Air

Secretary of War Woodring announced this week that the Army has initiated unique but important tests in undertaking to provide all food, rations and forage for a platoon of Cavalry in mountainous terrain in the field, beginning April 14.

The tests are being conducted in the Big Ben district of Texas, in the vicinity of Balmorhea. The 1st Platoon, Troop "A," 8th Cavalry, consisting of 30 men and horses for the unit, will obtain all its food for personnel and grain and hay for animals, from containers to be let down from a B-10 bomber by parachutes.

## Approve Aircraft Profits Bill

The House Naval Committee voted, 11 to 4, this week to report legislation sponsored by Representative Scott, D. of Calif., to exempt aircraft manufacturers from the profit limitation provisions of the Vinson-Trammell Act.

Under the bill, manufacturers of airplanes and accessories would be able to sell their products to the Navy without being limited to a profit of 10 per cent, as is now provided for naval armament procurement. The Navy Department and the manufacturers contended that progress in aviation is being hampered by the restriction.

## Status of Promotion

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since April 8, 1938.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Robert E. Guthrie, CAC, No. 31. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Hollis LeR. Muller, CAC, No. 37. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Ell E. Bennett, CAC, No. 38.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Hardin C. Sweeney, Inf., No. 48. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Howard J. Houghland, AC (temp. Lt. Col.), No. 51. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—John J. Bohn, Cav., No. 58.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Edwin F. Carey, AC, No. 73. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Earl G. Welsh, Inf., No. 86. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Albert C. Donovan, FA, No. 87.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—John R. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 1953.

**Non-Promotion List**  
Major Samuel D. Avery, Medical Corps, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Major William R. L. Reinhardt, Medical Corps, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Major Howard M. Williamson, Medical Corps, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Major Francis J. Clune, Medical Corps, promoted to lieutenant colonel.



### Merchant Marine

The United States Maritime Commission revealed this week that the exceedingly large number of qualified young men making application for training under the Maritime Commission's Merchant Marine Cadet program may force the Commission to broaden the scope of its plan and also set up stiffer requirements for enrollees.

Maritime officials said that nearly every applicant that has thus far applied has been of exceptionally good quality and that the parents of many young men had made application at the commission for information as to how they could enroll their sons in the plan.

On April 11, the commission rejected bids for eight of the twelve standard steel cargo vessels which were opened on February 1. The commission said that the bids of all shipbuilders except the Tampa Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Tampa, Fla., were considered excessive and that the Tampa firm would be allowed to build the four ships on which it submitted the low bid.

As the Tampa firm bid only on four ships, at an aggregate figure of \$7,262,652 or \$1,815,663 for each vessel, bids have been asked again on the other eight. Bids will be returnable on May 3.

In addition the commission included four more ships in the readvertisement, bringing the total on which bids will be received on May 3 up to twelve.

Commissioner Emory S. Land, in readvertising the bids, said that since the submission of the original bids, conferences with shipbuilders had convinced him that lower bids would be submitted in the future. This was brought about by slight changes in the specifications.

### Would Advance Supply Officers

Senator Walsh has introduced a bill (S. 3805) to advance five junior officers of the Supply Corps so that they will have the line running mates that they would have had had they been commissioned immediately upon their graduation from the Naval Academy. The officers affected are: Lt. (jg) Hugie Lee Foote, jr., Alfred Thomas Magnell, Donald Orr Lacey, Howard Troutman Blierer, and Edward Sumpter Rhea, jr.

### OBITUARIES

On the morning of Sunday, April 10, 1938, there came an end to the long and distinguished career of one of the Army's oldest officers, Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile, USA-Ret. General Matile was born Sept. 28, 1844, in Neuchatel, Switzerland, the son of the naturalist and scientist Professor George August Matile, an associate of the famed Jean L. R. Agassiz.

Coming with his father to this country when a lad, General Matile entered the Union army as a private at nineteen years of age and fought throughout the Civil War, being wounded in action near Atlanta on Aug. 7, 1864. After Appomattox, he remained with the regular army and from then on until the Spanish-American War he served mostly in the west and southwest — frontier service enlivened with the usual fighting against the Indians so well known to the army of that day. During this period, General Matile commanded in engagements with the Sioux, Crow, Plutes and Apache Indians.

The year 1898 found General Matile on important duties in Alaska but on the outbreak of the War with Spain he soon returned to the United States and was sent to the Philippine Islands where he first landed July 15, 1898, and almost at once saw action, later receiving a silver star citation from the War Department for gallantry in combat against insurgent forces in Luzon on Feb. 5, 1899. The following July he was invalided home but returned to the Philippines April 16, 1901, where he again served until Sept. 11, 1902. General Matile, in addition to the silver star citation, has been decorated by the War Department with the Order of the Purple Heart. He retired in 1903 at his own request after forty years' active service.

Until a very short time before his death, General Matile has been quite active. He had long lived in Washington before mov-

ing to Plainfield, N. J., some years ago and had always kept up his membership in the local Army and Navy Club. He returned to Washington last December to visit his daughter and resuming his place in the community, had attended a number of functions of the Order of Indian Wars and other societies to which he belonged. The Military Order of the Carabao at their banquet and "fiesta" at the Willard Hotel on Feb. 12th last, made General Matile their guest of honor on that occasion.

In 1874, General Matile married the late Katherine Agnes Fletcher, daughter of Dr. Robert Fletcher, himself a colonel of volunteers in the Union medical service during the Civil War and a man internationally known in the medical world as a scholar and holder of the gold medal of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. He leaves a son, Maj. George A. Matile, USA-Ret., and two daughters, Mrs. Arnold H. Addoms, wife of Mr. A. H. Addoms of Cranford, N. J., and Mrs. Oscar W. Griswold, wife of Lt. Col. Griswold, USA, on duty in the Office, Chief of Infantry. All his children were with him at the end. The funeral will be held at 11:00 A.M. Tuesday, April 12, at the graveside near the Ft. Myer Gate to the older section of Arlington National Cemetery.

Funeral services for Mrs. Ruth Burt Chaplin, wife of Maj. Robert Tappan Chaplin, CAC, and daughter of Brig. Gen. William H. Burt, USA-Ret., will be held at Fort Myer chapel, near west gate of Arlington Cemetery, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 12. Mrs. Chaplin died at Gorgas Hospital, C. Z., on March 23, 1938, of bronchial pneumonia.

Rear Adm. Norman Jerome Blackwood, USN-Ret., distinguished in naval and medical circles, died at Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, Calif., April 1, 1938. In accordance with the Admiral's wishes, no announcement was made at the time of his death. The body was cremated on April 1, and the ashes were scattered at sea, according to his wishes, in a Naval Service which was conducted at San Diego, April 5, 1938.

William Harris Brown died at Orange, Conn., April 7, 1938, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the father of Capt. Ernest W. Brown, (MC), USN. Death occurred at his residence. Interment will be at New Haven, Conn.

Marie de Camp Struthers, widow of the late James Struthers of New York City, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Henry Davies Wallen, USA, and Laura de Camp Wallen, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Grandin Johnson de Camp, USA, died at Sarasota, Fla., on April 12, 1938, after a long illness. Survivors are her daughter, Mrs. George E. Ball, Sarasota, Fla., and a sister Mrs. Vincent Binnington, Miami, Fla.

Col. Julien E. Gaujot, Cav., USA-Ret., Thursday, April 7, 1938, at Radford, Va. Colonel Gaujot was born at LaCelle Belle, Mich., Oct. 22, 1874. At the time of the Spanish American War Colonel Gaujot served as a Captain in the 2nd West Virginia Infantry from July 5, 1898, to April 10, 1899. In July, 1899, he accepted a commission as 1st Lieutenant in the 27th U. S. Infantry; was promoted Captain, Nov. 2, 1899, and was mustered out of this service in June, 1901. The following month he accepted a commission in the Regular Army as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry. He was promoted Captain, Aug. 22, 1909, Major, July 24, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1920, and Colonel, Feb. 14, 1928. He was retired Sept. 30, 1934, at his own request after 30 years of service.

For outstanding bravery displayed at Agua Prieta, Mexico, April 13, 1911, when serving as a Captain, Troop K, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Colonel Gaujot was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Colonel Gaujot is survived by a sister, Mrs. B. R. Bias of Williamson, W. Va.

Funeral services for Mrs. Gladys Lough, wife of Lt. Col. Maxon S. Lough, who died at Ft. Douglas, Utah, on April

5, were held at the Ft. Myer Chapel, Arlington National Cemetery on Monday, April 11. Chaplain Ofa J. Cohee officiated.

The following officers served as honorary pallbearers: Col. John H. Hester, Inf., GSC; Lt. Col. Jesse A. Ladd, Inf.; Lt. Col. Charles H. Corlett, Inf., GSC; Lt. Col. Clarence R. Huebner, Inf.; Lt. Col. Albert S. Peake, Inf., and Maj. William G. Livesay, Inf.

Colonel Lough is stationed with the 38th Infantry at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

### Born

**BOYD**—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., April 9, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard Klemm Boyd, Inf., USA, a son, Richard Klemm Boyd, jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. R. M. Pennell, FA, USA, and of Mrs. Richard H. Hawkins, and the late Capt. Charles T. Boyd, USA.

**ELLERT**—Born at the Station Hospital, Schofield Bks., T. H., March 1, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Laurence J. Ellert, AC, USA, a son, Laurence Bernard, 2nd.

**EWING**—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., March 29, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. John Lawrence Ewing, jr., USN, a son.

**HAZELHURST**—Born at the Station Hospital, Camp John Hay, P. I., January 28, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Dorr Hazelhurst, Inf., USA, a son, Leighton Wilson.

**INGRAM**—Born at the Richardson House, Brookline, Mass., April 11, 1938, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry A. Ingram, (CC), USN, a daughter, Allison Jewell.

**MONEY**—Born at Country Hospital, Shanghai, China, March 9, 1938, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Peter Michael Money, USN, a daughter, Marie Isabel.

**REEVE**—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., March 28, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Richard D. Reeve, AC, USA, a daughter, Emilie Jennie Reeve.

**ROEDEL**—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., March 20, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Louis Roedel, USN, a daughter, Marcia.

**SIEGLAFF**—Born at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., March 30, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William Bernard Sieglaff, USN, a daughter, Astrea Kristen; granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. George E. Maynard, USN.

**WARD**—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Frank T. Ward, jr., USN, a daughter, Ann Elizabeth.

**WATSON**—Born at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., March 18, 1938, to Capt. and Mrs. Edgerton L. Watson, VC, USA, a daughter, Zenobia Winnie.

### Married

**BECK-PATE**—Married at St. Luke's Cathedral, Balboa, C. Z., April 6, 1938, Miss Rosalyn Aminta Pate, daughter of Lt. Col. Joseph B. Pate, Inf., USA, to 1st Lt. Thomas Herbert Beck, Inf., USA.

**BOX-HOTCHKISS**—Married at San Diego, Calif., April 9, 1938, Miss Martha Ann Hotchkiss, to Lt. Clyde Box, Air-Res.

**McCLINTOCK-PATTERSON**—Married at Manila, P. I., March 5, 1938, Miss Mary Kirby Patterson, daughter of Comdr. Theodore T. Patterson, USN, to Ens. David Hayward McClintock, USN.

**MECLEARY-HERREN**—Married at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, April 9, 1938, Miss Mary Peyton Herren, daughter of Col. Samuel P. Herren, USA-Ret., to Mr. Read Meclary, son of Capt. Howard B. Meclary, USN.

**REEVES-SIMS**—Married at the Post Chapel, Ft. Benning, Ga., April 2, 1938, Miss Carol Maude Sims, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. L. H. Sims, FD, USA, to 2nd Lt. James Haynes Reeves, jr., Inf., USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Reeves, USA-Ret.

**SCOTT-LANDON**—Married at Westerly, R. I., April 6, 1938, Miss Rosalyn Landon, to Comdr. Leon B. Scott, USN.

**SHELTON-THOMPSON**—Married in the Chapel of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1938, Miss Ann Thompson to Mr. A. Kelly Shelton, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph B. Shelton, MC, USA.

**SKINNER-PHELPS**—Married at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, N. Y., N. Y., April 9, 1938, Mrs. Eleanor Bartlett Phelps to Mr. William Converse Skinner, son of the late Col. and Mrs. William Skinner, of Hartford, Conn.

**VOEGE-CATER**—Married at Fargo, North Dakota, March 30, 1938, Miss Helen Elizabeth Cater, to Maj. R. W. Voegel, Inf., USA.

### CAPTAIN FREDERICK LEE

The Capt. Frederick Lee whose death was reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week served in the Quartermaster Corps from Nov. 13, 1918 to Oct. 2, 1920. He should not be confused with Capt. Frederick S. Lee, graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1922, who is now a captain in the Field Artillery Reserve and a resident of Washington, D. C.

### Died

**ALLEN**—Died at Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1938, Chf. Pharm. Mate Renzo Allen, USN.

**BRECHT**—Died near Athens, Pa., April 9, 1938, 2nd Lt. Eugene Brecht, AC, USA.

**BROWN**—Died at Orange, Conn., April 7, 1938, Mr. William Harris Brown, father of Capt. Ernest W. Brown (MC), USN.

**CRITTENBERGER**—Died at Anderson, Ind., April 3, 1938, Dale Jackson Crittenberger, father of Lt. Col. Willis D. Crittenberger, Cav., USA.

**DILLON**—Died at Sausalito, Calif., April 7, 1938, Capt. William T. Dillon, USA-Ret.

**DOROUGH**—Died at Atlanta, Ga., recently, Mrs. E. T. Dorough, mother of Mrs. Edward Martin and Mrs. T. G. Methven, wife of Maj. T. G. Methven, Inf., USA.

**GAUJOT**—Died at Radford, Va., April 7, 1938, Col. Julian E. Gaujot, USA-Ret.

**GRIFFIN**—Died at Washington, D. C., April 21, 1938, Staff Sgt. John Griffin, USA-Ret.

**GWYNN**—Died at Washington, D. C., March 12, 1938, Maj. Woodruff Gwynn, Wyo.-NG.

**HARRY**—Died at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1938, Lt. David Wood Harry, USN-Ret.

**HUBBARD**—Died in airplane crash, at Randolph Field, Tex., April 14, 1938, 2nd Lt. Robert Bronson Hubbard, Inf., USA.

**LADD**—Died at Ft. Kamehameha, T. H., April 10, 1938, Mrs. Rolla V. Ladd, wife of Maj. Rolla V. Ladd, CAC, USA.

**LOUGH**—Died at Ft. Douglas, Utah, April 5, 1938, Mrs. Gladys Lough, wife of Lt. Col. Maxon S. Lough, Inf., USA.

**LUEDTKE**—Died at the Veterans' Administration Facility Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., March 30, 1938, Warrant Officer Oscar F. Luedtke, retired band leader, USA.

**MACAULEY**—Died at Jamestown, R. I., March 12, 1938, Miss Ellen M. Macauley, daughter of the late Rear Adm. Edward Yorke Macauley.

**MATILE**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1938, Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile, USA-Ret., father of Maj. George A. Matile, USA-Ret., and two daughters, Mrs. Arnold H. Addoms, and Mrs. Oscar W. Griswold, wife of Lt. Col. Oscar W. Griswold, Inf., USA.

**PATTERSON**—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Jay, N. Y., April 10, 1938, Betty Patterson, daughter of Col. W. H. Patterson, Inf., USA.

**PERKINS**—Died at Lakewood, Fla., April 14, 1938, Col. Alvin S. Perkins, USA-Ret.

**SESTER**—Died at Boston, Mass., April 8, 1938, William O. Sester, jr., infant son of 1st Lt. and Mrs. William O. Sester, AC, USA, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Vincent J. Meloy, AC, USA.

**SMITH**—Died at Norfolk, Va., April 1, 1938, Mrs. Marie Eugene Gibbons Smith, mother of Mrs. Hoover, wife of Capt. John H. Hoover, USN.

**VANSANT**—Died at Pitman, N. J., April 9, 1938, Corwin P. Vansant, father of 1st Lt. C. P. Vansant, jr., Inf., USA.

**WHITTSETT**—Died at Jenkintown, Pa., April 11, 1938, Lavinia Anna Whittsett, widow of Lt. Col. George P. Whittsett, USA.

**WILSON**—Died at Quarry Heights, C. Z., April 13, 1938, Warrant Officer William E. Wilson, USA.

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## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

There will be no rubber stamping by Congress of the spending and inflationary program proposed by the President for the purpose of placing the country again upon the road to recovery. Members of the two Houses who have opposed the Chief Executive, notably in the matters of the defeated Supreme Court reorganization bill and the executive reorganization bill, have no intention of putting billions in his hands for distribution as he sees fit and to their possible hurt in the impending primary and election campaigns. That Congress will make substantial appropriations for relief is to be expected, but they will be accompanied by restrictions designed to assure non-political disbursement of the money. Moreover, before acting, Congress intends to study carefully the present condition of the country, and even to earmark the points at which public works will be built. Such a study will take time, to which the Administration objects since it holds the depression requires immediate attention. There is thus in the relief question clashing opinions covering promptness of action, the total amount and control of disbursement. It is known Vice President Garner holds radically different views from the President on the matter of spending and the huge size of the National Debt. A year ago, when he was working under cover to bring about the defeat of the Supreme Court bill, Mr. Garner served notice on the President that he would not go along with him on a spending and inflationary policy, and although the President denies reports of a heated discussion with "Cactus Jack" a few days ago, it is nevertheless true that the latter made clear to him that business would be harmed and not benefitted by further spending and that every effort should be made to balance the budget. The Vice President has a large following in the House as well as the Senate, and undoubtedly will be able to exercise powerful influence upon Congressional action. The President has espoused the

House tax bill as against that passed by the Senate, and particularly is insisting upon the continuance of the principle of the surplus profits tax, and what he regards as the more equitable House provision on the capital gains tax. As he took the unprecedented step of conveying his views by letter to the Chairman of the House conferees, this was regarded by some of the members of both Houses as another attempt by the executive to influence directly congressional action. This is resented. As the Senate eliminated the surplus profits tax by an overwhelming majority, there is no doubt that Senator Harrison will refuse to make any concessions to the House regarding it, and a show down in the House, it is predicted, would demonstrate the popularity of his attitude. The President is intimating a veto, unless the surplus profits tax is retained. The matter of a balanced budget has been definitely abandoned by the Administration. The deficit of this date is approximately 1 billion dollars, and, will be far greater on June

30; and the spending contemplated for the next fiscal year makes entirely probable a large deficit at the end of the next fiscal year. Bankers say that what the President has recommended is a shot in the arm which will be helpful only temporarily, that capital will not be disposed to enter into any long term commitments because of the uncertainty of what the future will produce, and that the inflation which the issuance of notes against the sterilized gold will produce, will be followed inevitably by further inflation. The Treasury is using the stabilization fund to maintain the price of government bonds. To sum up the business situation, a further substantial decline in values occurred during the past quarter in the financial markets. This indicated general dissatisfaction with corporate earnings, and as inventory conditions remain unsatisfactory, the prospect is that there will be a further period of adjustment unless the spending to be inaugurated has a more tonic effect than anticipated. Primary commodity prices continue to de-

cline, and labor costs have not yet been sufficiently reduced to permit profitable operations. The President dumped the railroad problem upon the lap of Congress, with some recommendations, but there is no likelihood of legislation emerging at this session. Reports received here indicate that economic conditions abroad are becoming more unfavorable. The fact that France is assured of a stable government for six months under Premier Daladier will be helpful. He will be able to deal strongly with the financial and international situations. However, one of his most serious problems is that of labor, and there is little reason to believe he will be able to adjust satisfactorily its relations with capital.

## Naval Committee Visit

The House Naval Committee plans to leave Washington, D. C., April 21 for a visit to the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard, and also to visit Norfolk Navy Yard, May 5.



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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED



## Army Spring Sports

West Point, New York—Army spring sports schedules announced recently by Lt. Col. Jacob L. Devers, Graduate Manager of Athletics, indicate that the varsity baseball, track, lacrosse, polo, golf and tennis teams will meet twenty-six different university and college teams in 49 matches, the majority of which will be played here at West Point.

The cadets will meet Navy in baseball, track, lacrosse and tennis on May 28th, the first two matches to be played at Annapolis, the others here. Syracuse and Penn State are the only other schools to be met four times during the season, Army meeting the former in baseball, track, lacrosse and golf, and the latter in baseball, track, tennis and golf.

Army's baseball team will play a 15 game schedule, which again ends in the traditional inter-service match with Navy.

Leo Novak will again coach the track team, which will open against Colgate University on April 23rd. The cadets will send entries to the Penn Relays as well as competing in five dual meets this year.

Ten lacrosse matches have been scheduled for the cadet net wielders, who will play the hardest kind of a schedule before meeting the Navy in the final match of the season. Coach Touchtone has a nucleus of veterans which will be augmented by a number of varsity football players after spring practice is completed, and expects to again see the Army among the leaders.

The outdoor polo season, confined to matches with Princeton, Harvard, and Yale, and the Intercollegiate, will again have a strong team, and is expected to win the title for the third successive year. Both the golf and tennis teams are expected to be strongly represented, neither team having lost many of last year's stars.

The plebe teams have scheduled 12 matches in the six sports with 11 different schools, and will participate in a number of practise matches with other institutions.

The schedule is as follows, all games at West Point unless otherwise designated:

### Baseball

Apr. 13—Wesleyan Univ.  
Apr. 16—Williams College.  
Apr. 18—New York Giants.  
Apr. 20—Lafayette College.  
Apr. 23—Columbia Univ.  
Apr. 27—New York Univ.  
Apr. 30—Temple Univ. (At Phila.).  
May 4—Yale Univ.  
May 7—Syracuse Univ.  
May 11—Duke Univ.  
May 14—Georgetown Univ.  
May 18—Amherst College.  
May 21—Fordham Univ.  
May 25—Penn State College.  
May 28—Navy (At Annapolis).

### Plebe Baseball

Apr. 23—St. John's Univ. Frosh.  
Apr. 30—James Monroe High School.  
May 7—New York Univ. Frosh.  
May 14—White Plains High School.  
May 21—Fordham Univ. Frosh.

### Golf

Apr. 23—Penn State College.  
Apr. 30—Colgate Univ.  
May 7—Wash. and Jeff. College.  
May 14—Swarthmore College.  
May 21—Syracuse Univ.  
May 28—Cornell Univ. (At Ithaca).

### Plebe Golf

May 14—Colgate Univ. Frosh.

### Lacrosse

Apr. 9—Penn State College (At State College).  
Apr. 16—Yale Univ.  
Apr. 23—Rutgers Univ. (At New Brunswick).  
Apr. 27—Swarthmore College.  
Apr. 30—St. John's College.  
May 4—Cornell Univ.  
May 7—Syracuse Univ.  
May 14—Johns Hopkins Univ.  
May 21—Princeton Univ. (At Princeton).  
May 28—Navy.

### Plebe Lacrosse

May 7—Syracuse Frosh.  
May 14—Poly. Prep. Country Day School.  
Apr. 30—Princeton Univ. (At Princeton).  
May 7—Yale Univ. at 2:45 P. M.  
May 28—Harvard Univ. at 4:00 P. M.

### Plebe Polo

May 18—Lawrenceville School.

### Tennis

Apr. 20—Lafayette College.  
Apr. 23—Colgate Univ.  
Apr. 27—Williams College.  
Apr. 30—Fordham Univ. (At New York).  
May 4—Duke Univ.

May 7—Dartmouth College.  
May 11—Amherst College.  
May 18—Yale Univ.  
May 21—Cornell Univ.  
May 25—Penn State College.  
May 28—Navy.

### Plebe Tennis

May 21—Roxbury School.  
Apr. 23—Colgate Univ.  
Apr. 30—Penn Relays (At Philadelphia).  
May 7—New York Univ.  
May 14—Univ. of Maryland.  
May 21—Syracuse Univ.  
May 28—Navy (At Annapolis).  
Plebe Track  
May 7—New York Univ. Frosh.  
May 14—Columbia Univ. Frosh.

## State Taxes

Section I, Circular No. 10, War Department, 1938, was rescinded this week. Pending the revision of AR 210-65, June 29, 1929, paragraph 77f of those regulations is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

f. State, territorial, or local taxes.—Questions as to whether any State, territorial, or other local taxes are payable, arising within the geographical limits of a corps area, including exempted stations, will be forwarded to the corps area commander for decision. The corps area commander, in case he deems it necessary, may forward any such question to the War Department for decision, accompanied by the opinion thereon of the judge advocate of such corps area. In no event will a ruling by a state, territorial, or local authority that such a tax is payable be acted upon without reference to the corps area commander.

## Army and Navy in Fair

Presentation of the Army and Navy as defenders of the Nation's future peace and security will be one of the spectacular features of the New York World's Fair.

Not only in the opening ceremonies on April 30, 1939—in which approximately 50,000 uniformed soldiers and sailors will participate—but in colorful patriotic demonstrations that will be a regular feature throughout the Fair, America's armed forces will play a prominent part.

A year to a day before the opening date, motorized military units will take part in a great Motorcade, one feature of the Preview of the World of Tomorrow, that will be viewed by more than one million spectators, Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation announced.

The Advisory Committee on Ceremonials for the Fair, which has been hard at work for several months, includes a group of widely known army and navy officers. Headed by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding officer of the New York National Guard as chairman, the Committee includes Rear Adm. C. H. Woodward, commandant of the 3rd Naval District; Maj. Gen. James C. Harbord, USA-Ret.; Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, USA-Ret.; Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, USA-Ret.; Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commanding officer of the 2nd Corps Area, USA; Col. Ralph C. Tobin, commanding officer of the 107th Infantry, NYNG; Col. Ulysses S. Grant, III; and Col. Cornelius W. Wickersham.

Events planned for the Fair will include colorful drills and flag ceremonies in the Federal Area parade ground, and naval displays in Flushing Bay by war craft of many nations.

Not since the American Expeditionary Force returned from France has there been such a large consolidation of active military and naval units as will mark the opening.

National defense will also receive suitable treatment in the art objects decorating the Fair buildings. Sculptures by famous artists will celebrate heroic deeds of the army and navy. The dominant art feature dealing with national defense, however, will be a revolving mural.

Moving slowly down from a height of twenty-three feet, the mural will portray all the weapons used in national defense since the days of the musket onward, showing the development of military weapons down to the modern machine gun.

Grouped nearby in wall apertures and free-standing cases, will be such historic moments as declarations of war, peace treaties, relics of early American conflicts, and modern martial equipment. Pictures, dioramas and charts will complete the National Defense exhibit.

## Corps Area Air Officer

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Col. Hugh J. Knerr, AC, having reported here is announced as Corps Area Air Officer.

# SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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